THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXXVII.

VOLUME XXXIX.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by A. MURRAY and J. COCHRAN.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of EVENTS, continued from our preceding volume.

To each article is annexed the number of the page of this volume in which it is to be found.

1776.
Aug. Lord Pigot arreſted in India 220.
Oct. 4. Articles of confederation ſigned by the American congreſs 82.
Nov 29. Some people found on Sable iſland in the Eaſt Indies 450.
—— 30. A general pardon offered to all the Americans upon their ſubmiſſion 9.
Dec 6. An abjuration-oath eſtabliſhed in South Carolina 361.
—— 8. Rhode iſland taken poſſeſſion of by Gen. Clinton 10.
—— 10. The Congreſs addreſs the people of America 13.
—— 13. Gen. Lee taken priſoner by Lt-Col. Harcourt 75. 141.
—— 25. Heſſians ſurpriſed at Trenton 76. 78. 79.

1777.
Jan. 3. Governor of Virginia orders all Britiſh ſubjects to depart that commonwealth 188. One called John the Painter taken up for wilfully ſetting fire to Portſmouth dock-yard 161.—tried March 6. 161. and executed March 10. 163.
—— 15. Ships in Briſtol quay wilfully ſet on fire 48.
—— 15. The palace at Bonn deſtroyed by fire 45.
—— 25. The Earl of Buckinghamſhire, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrives at Dublin 50.
—— 25. Briſtol addreſſes the King on the late ſucceſs of his troops 47.
—— 28. Alexander Kincaid, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, buried with great funeral pomp 52.
Feb. 3. Hyam Iſaacs executed at Oſtend, for uttering forged notes of the Bank of England 105.
Gen. Waſhington orders all friends to Britain to retire within Gen. Howe's lines 147.
—— 7. Rev. Dr William Dodd committed for forgery 105.—Tried, Feb. 22. and found guilty; a queſtion of law, however, being referred to the twelve judges 107. 10.
—— 17. Lt-Gov. Young of Tobago killed in a duel 383.
—— 21. Complaint made by the Britiſh ambaſſador at the Hague, of M. Van Graaf, governor of St Euſtatia 214.—An anſwer delivered into the King's own hand, March 26. by the Dutch miniſter at London 215. A return by the Britiſh Secretary of State April 10. 447.
—— 23. Dr Franklin and Mr Deane, American deputies, write to Lord Stormont 616.
—— 24. King of Portugal dies 166.
—— 25. Spaniſh troops drive the Portugueſe off the iſland St Catharine's 382.
March 3. A ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas-corpus* act paſſed with regard to America 161.
—— 15. A pardon offered by Gen. Howe to all rebels bearing arms 187.
—— 23. Provincial ſtores and proviſions deſtroyed at Peek's-kill 245. 247.
—— 23. An iſland in the White ſea ſplits into ſeveral parts 265.
April 9. A Royal meſſage to parliament, to enable the King to diſcharge the debt of the civil liſt 191.—An act paſſed for this purpoſe, May 7. 265.
—— 18. Dr Dodd's trial found legal by the judges 330.
—— 21. Gen. Howe offers certain quantities of land to all Americans who will join him 248, 88.
May 4. A motion made by Lord Chatham to put a ſtop to hoſtilities in America 403.
—— 26. An addreſs to the King on the revolt of the colonies agreed upon by the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, and afterwards preſented 271.
June 2. Earl Percy arrives in England from America 450.
—— 4. St Sacrament ſurrenders to the Spaniards 555.
—— 6. Acts paſſed taxing male ſervants and auctions 328. 337, 39.
—— 24. The foundation-ſtone of a new high ſchool laid at Edinburgh 332.
—— 27. Dr Dodd executed 386.
—— 29. Gen. Burgoyne publiſhes a proclamation, enjoining the country-people to remain peaceably in their habitations 368. 517.
—— 30. Jerſey evacuated by the Britiſh army 409, 18.
July 1. The Chev. D'Eon judicially found to be a woman 453.
—— 4. Mr John Horne found guilty of publiſhing a libel 393. 470.
—— 6. Ticonderoga evacuated by the provincials 409, 16.
—— 10. Maj.-Gen. Preſcot taken priſoner 409, 20.
—— 19. Gen. Waſhington publiſhes a manifeſto in anſwer to Gen. Burgoyne's proclamation 479.
Aug. 15. Lt-Col. Baume defeated by the provincials 519.

Aug. 25. The Britiſh army arrives at Elk Ferry 595.
—— 27. A pardon offered by Gen. Howe to ſuch as ſhould ſurrender before he ſhould notify a diſcontinuance of the indulgence 595. This notification given Sept. 28. 645
Sept. 11. A battle at Brandy-wine 597, 9.
—— 19. A battle between the Britiſh and provincial troops under Genl Burgoyne and Gates 653.
—— 21. A great inundation at Peterſburg 553.
Oct. 4. A battle at Germantown 602, 42.
—— 7. An engagement between the Britiſh and provincial troops near Saratoga 655.
—— 16. A convention agreed to between Genl Burgoyne and Gates 660.

The day of the week on which every month of 1777 began: A help to find the date of any article expreſſed as falling on a certain week-day before or after a date mentioned.

[*The 1ſt, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th, of a month, fall on the ſame week-day.—— The month-day advances one week-day every common year, and two every leap year; ſo, as 1777 was a common year, all the months of 1778 fall on the week-day after that on which the ſame month-day fell in* 1777.]

January,	Wedneſday.	May,	Thurſday.	September,	Monday.
February,	Saturday.	June,	Sunday.	October,	Wedneſday.
March,	Saturday.	July,	Tueſday.	November,	Saturday.
April,	Tueſday.	Auguſt,	Friday.	December,	Monday.

Notes incloſed thus [ ], for explaining or illuſtrating any thing in a paper or extract, are generally our own. Notes added by the authors of the pieces inſerted, or by the compilers of the collections from which we take them, are not ſo incloſed. Examples of both may be ſeen,—of the firſt p. 688. — and of the ſecond p. 685. of this volume.

References made by letters and figures, when no book is named, point to this collection; the letters directing to the volumes, and the figures to the pages: *ex. gr.* Scots Magazine, vol. xxxvii. [or Mag. 1775.] p. 146. is thus referred to [xxxvii. 146.] in this volume, p. 686. col. 1. lin. 2.—Vol. i. anſwers to the year 1739, vol. ii. to 1740, and ſo on, a volume every year.—Figures without letters, point to pages of the volume in which the reference is made.

To the BINDER.

CUT off the blue covers, and place this quarter of a ſheet, containing the General Title-page, the Chronological Series of Events, &c. before the Magazine for January.

Place the Elevation of the Weſt Front of the intended New High School at Edinburgh, ſo as to front p. 334. — and

The map of Hudſon's river, from its ſource, illuſtrating all the marches of the armies, ſo as to front p. 664.—N B. This map not having been got done in time will be given with the January Magazine.

A ſpecimen of the Muſic of the ſouthern tropic is in p. 489.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1777.

CONTENTS.

The life of DAVID HUME, Eſq; 1. An account of his death 5.

Conſolatory Reflections on DEATH 26.

Conſtitution of the IRISH parliament 8.

AMERICA. Submiſſions 9. A general pardon offered ib. Rhode iſland taken 10. Sir P. Parker to the Admiralty 11. Private letters 12. 13. Congreſs to the people 13.

PARLIAMENT. On the ſupply 15. On the pacific declaration. 16. Speeches by Ld J. Cavendiſh ib. North 16. G. Germaine 18. Meſſ. Burke 16. 18. Fox 17. Wedderburne 18. Rous 20. Byng ib. and Dunning ib. Diviſion 21.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK: Preliminary Addreſs to it 21.

JOURNAL of a woman of no taſte 27.

A preſentiment of DEATH 29.

POETRY. The new-year ode 43. Sonnet to the Royal Preceptor ib. Prologue to Sir Thomas Overbury ib. Epilogue ib. Lines deſcriptive of Mr Savage's misfortunes 44. On the death of an infant ib. A. Ramſay to Miſs Chriſty Brand ib.

BOOKS. Dr Beattie's Eſſays: Subſcribers 30. Advertiſement ib. — Lord Kames's Gentleman Farmer: Contents 31. Extracts from the preface ib. A board for the improvement of agriculture propoſed 32. — Dr Campbell's faſt-day ſermon: On the rights of magiſtracy 32. On reſiſtance 33. On the colonial war ib. On taxation ib. and repreſentation 35. Britiſh Commons do not tax themſelves by taxing America ib. Americans reject every method propoſed for removing this capital objection ib. Sum total of all their propoſals ib. — Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c. 36. Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c. 37. America 39. Faſt-day ſermons ib. Natural Hiſtory, Huſbandry, Medicine, Mathematics, &c. 40. Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, Criticiſm, &c. 41. Plays and Poetry 42. Scotiſh publications ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS 45.—53.

LISTS of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Preferments 54, 5. Prices of grain, Mortality-bills, &c. 56.

[The Life of DAVID HUME, Eſq; Written by himſelf.]

MY OWN LIFE.

IT is difficult for a man to ſpeak long of himſelf without vanity; therefore I ſhall be ſhort. It may be thought an inſtance of vanity that I pretend at all to write my life; but this narrative ſhall contain little more than the hiſtory of my writings; as, indeed, almoſt all my life has been ſpent in literary purſuits and occupations. The firſt ſucceſs of moſt of my writings was not ſuch as to be an object of vanity.

I was born the 26th of April 1711, old ſtyle, at Edinburgh. I was of a good family, both by father and mother: my father's family is a branch of the Earl of Home's, or Hume's; and my anceſtors had been proprietors of the eſtate which my brother poſſeſſes [Ninewells, Berwickſhire] for ſeveral generations. My mother was daughter of Sir David Falconer, Preſident of the College of Juſtice: the title of Lord Halkerton came by ſucceſſion to her brother.

My family, however, was not rich; and being myſelf a younger brother, my patrimony, according to the mode of my country, was of courſe very ſlender. My father, who paſſed for a man of parts, died when I was an infant; leaving me, with an elder brother and a ſiſter, under the care of our mother, a woman of ſingular merit; who, though young

and handsome, devoted herself entirely to the rearing and educating of her children. I passed through the ordinary course of education with success, and was seized very early with a passion for literature, which has been the ruling passion of my life, and the great source of my enjoyments. My studious disposition, my sobriety, and my industry, gave my family a notion that the law was a proper profession for me: but I found an unsurmountable aversion to every thing but the pursuits of philosophy and general learning; and while they fancied I was poring upon Voet and Vinnius, Cicero and Virgil were the authors which I was secretly devouring.

My very slender fortune, however, being unsuitable to this plan of life, and my health being a little broken by my ardent application, I was tempted, or rather forced, to make a very feeble trial for entering into a more active scene of life. In 1734, I went to Bristol, with some recommendations to eminent merchants; but in a few months found that scene totally unsuitable to me. I went over to France, with a view of prosecuting my studies in a country-retreat; and I there laid that plan of life which I have steadily and successfully pursued. I resolved to make a very rigid frugality supply my deficiency of fortune, to maintain unimpaired my independency, and to regard every object as contemptible, except the improvement of my talents in literature.

During my retreat in France, first at Rheims, but chiefly at La Fleche, in Anjou, I composed my *Treatise of Human Nature*. After passing three years very agreeably in that country, I came over to London in 1737. In the end of 1738, I published my Treatise, and immediately went down to my mother and my brother, who lived at his country-house, and was employing himself very judiciously and successfully in the improvement of his fortune.

Never literary attempt was more unfortunate than my Treatise of Human Nature. It fell *dead-born from the press*, without reaching such distinction as even to excite a murmur among the zealots. But being naturally of a chearful and sanguine temper, I very soon recovered the blow, and prosecuted, with great ardour, my studies in the country.

In 1742 I printed, at Edinburgh, the first part of my Essays. The work was favourably received, and soon made me entirely forget my former disappointment. I continued with my mother and brother in the country, and in that time recovered the knowledge of the Greek language, which I had too much neglected in my early youth.

In 1745, I received a letter from the Marquis of Annandale, inviting me to come and live with him in England: I found also, that the friends and family of that young nobleman were desirous of putting him under my care and direction; for the state of his mind and health required it.— I lived with him a twelvemonth. My appointments during that time made a considerable accession to my small fortune.— I then received an invitation from Gen. St Clair to attend him as a secretary to his expedition, which was at first meant against Canada, but ended in an incursion on the coast of France. Next year, to wit, 1747, I received an invitation from the General to attend him in the same station in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. I then wore the uniform of an officer, and was introduced at these courts as aid de-camp to the General, along with Sir Harry Erskine and Capt. Grant, now Gen. Grant. These two years were almost the only interruptions which my studies have received during the course of my life: I passed them agreeably, and in good company; and my appointments, with my frugality, had made me reach a fortune which I called independent, though most of my friends were inclined to smile when I said so; in short, I was now master of near a thousand pounds.

I had always entertained a notion, that my want of success in publishing the Treatise of Human Nature, had proceeded more from the manner than the matter; and that I had been guilty of a very usual indiscretion in going to the press too early. I, therefore, cast the first part of that work anew in the Inquiry concerning Human Understanding, which was published while I was at Turin. But this piece was at first little more successful than the Treatise of Human Nature. On my return from Italy, I had the mortification to find all England in a ferment, on account of Dr Middleton's Free Inquiry, while my performance was entirely overlooked and neglected. A new edition, which had been published at London, of my Essays,

Moral

Moral and Political, met not with a much better reception.

Such is the force of natural temper, that these disappointments made little or no impression on me. I went down in 1749, and lived two years with my brother at his country-house, for my mother was now dead. I there composed the second part of my Essays, which I called *Political Discourses*, and also my *Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*, which is another part of my treatise that I cast anew. Mean while, my bookseller, A. Millar, informed me, that my former publications (all but the unfortunate Treatise) were beginning to be the subject of conversation; that the sale of them was gradually increasing, and that new editions were demanded. Answers by Reverends, and Right Reverends, came out two or three in a year; and I found, by Dr Warburton's railing, that the books were beginning to be esteemed in good company. However, I had fixed a resolution, which I inflexibly maintained, never to reply to any body; and not being very irascible in my temper, I have easily kept myself clear of all literary squabbles. These symptoms of a rising reputation gave me encouragement, as I was ever more disposed to see the favourable than unfavourable side of things; a turn of mind which it is more happy to possess, than to be born to an estate of ten thousand a-year.

In 1751, I removed from the country to the town, the true scene for a man of letters. In 1752 were published, at Edinburgh, where I then lived, my Political Discourses, the only work of mine that was successful on the first publication. It was well received abroad and at home. In the same year was published, at London, my Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals; which, in my own opinion, (who ought not to judge on that subject), is, of all my writings, historical, philosophical, or literary, incomparably the best. It came unnoticed and unobserved into the world.

In 1752, the Faculty of Advocates chose me their librarian; an office from which I received little or no emolument, but which gave me the command of a large library. I then formed the plan of writing the History of England; but being frightened with the notion of continuing a narrative through a period of 1700 years, I commenced with the accession of the house of Stuart; an epoch when, I thought, the misrepresentations of faction began chiefly to take place. I was, I own, sanguine in my expectations of the success of this work. I thought that I was the only historian that had at once neglected present power, interest, and authority, and the cry of popular prejudices; and as the subject was suited to every capacity, I expected proportional applause. But miserable was my disappointment: I was assailed by one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation; English, Scots, and Irish, Whig and Tory, churchman and sectary, freethinker and religionist, patriot and courtier, united in their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford; and after the first ebullitions of their fury were over, what was still more mortifying, the book seemed to sink into oblivion. Mr Millar told me, that in a twelvemonth he sold only forty-five copies of it. I scarcely, indeed, heard of one man in the three kingdoms, considerable for rank or letters, that could endure the book. I must only except the Primate of England, Dr Herring, and the Primate of Ireland, Dr Stone, which seem two odd exceptions. These dignified prelates separately sent me messages not to be discouraged.

I was, however, I confess, discouraged; and had not the war been at that time breaking out between France and England, I had certainly retired to some provincial town of the former kingdom, have changed my name, and never more have returned to my native country. But as this scheme was not now practicable, and the subsequent volume was considerably advanced, I resolved to pick up courage, and to persevere.

In this interval I published, at London, my Natural History of Religion, along with some other small pieces. Its public entry was rather obscure, except only that Dr Hurd wrote a pamphlet against it, with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility, which distinguish the Warburtonian school. This pamphlet gave me some consolation for the otherwise indifferent reception of my performance.

In 1756, two years after the fall of the first volume, was published the second volume of my History, containing the period from the death of Charles I. till the Revolution. This performance hap-

pened to give less displeasure to the Whigs, and was better received. It not only rose itself, but helped to buoy up its unfortunate brother.

But though I had been taught by experience, that the Whig party were in possession of bestowing all places, both in the state and in literature, I was so little inclined to yield to their senseless clamour, that in above a hundred alterations, which farther study, reading, or reflection, engaged me to make in the reigns of the two first Stuarts, I have made all of them invariably to the Tory side. It is ridiculous to consider the English constitution before that period as a regular plan of liberty.

In 1759, I published my History of the House of Tudor. The clamour against this performance was almost equal to that against the History of the two first Stuarts. The reign of Elisabeth was particularly obnoxious. But I was now callous against the impressions of public folly, and continued very peaceably and contentedly in my retreat at Edinburgh, to finish, in two volumes, the more early part of the English History; which I gave to the public in 1761, with tolerable, and but tolerable success.

But notwithstanding this variety of winds and seasons to which my writings had been exposed, they had still been making such advances, that the copy-money given me by the booksellers, much exceeded any thing formerly known in England; I was become not only independent, but opulent. I retired to my native country of Scotland, determined never more to set my foot out of it; and retaining the satisfaction of never having preferred a request to one great man, or even making advances of friendship to any of them. As I was now turned of fifty, I thought of passing all the rest of my life in this philosophical manner, when I received, in 1763, an invitation from the Earl of Hertford, with whom I was not in the least acquainted, to attend him on his embassy to Paris, with a near prospect of being appointed secretary to the embassy; and, in the meanwhile, of performing the functions of that office. This offer, however inviting, I at first declined; both because I was reluctant to begin connections with the great, and because I was afraid, that the civilities and gay company of Paris, would prove disagreeable to a person of my age and humour. But, on his Lordship's repeating the invitation, I accepted of it. I have every reason, both of pleasure and interest, to think myself happy in my connections with that noblemen, as well as afterwards with his brother, Gen. Conway.

Those who have not seen the strange effects of modes, will never imagine the reception I met with at Paris, from men and women of all ranks and stations. The more I retired from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. There is, however, a real satisfaction in living at Paris, from the great number of sensible, knowing, and polite company with which that city abounds above all places in the universe. I thought once of settling there for life.

I was appointed secretary to the embassy; and, in summer 1765, Lord Hertford left me, being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I was *charge d'affaires* till the arrival of the Duke of Richmond, towards the end of the year. In the beginning of 1766, I left Paris; and next summer went to Edinburgh, with the same view as formerly, of burying myself in a philosophical retreat. I returned to that place, not richer, but with much more money, and a much larger income, by means of Lord Hertford's friendship, than I left it; and I was desirous of trying what superfluity could produce, as I had formerly made an experiment of a competency. But, in 1767, I received from Mr Conway an invitation to be under-secretary; and this invitation, both the character of the person, and my connections with Lord Hertford, prevented me from declining. I returned to Edinburgh in 1769, very opulent (for I possessed a revenue of 1000l. a-year), healthy, and though somewhat stricken in years, with the prospect of enjoying long my ease, and of seeing the increase of my reputation.

In spring 1775, I was struck with a disorder in my bowels, which at first gave me no alarm, but has since, as I apprehend it, become mortal and incurable. I now reckon upon a speedy dissolution. I have suffered very little pain from my disorder; and what is more strange, have, notwithstanding the great decline of my person, never suffered a moment's abatement of my spirits; insomuch that, were I to name the period of my life which I should most chuse to pass over again, I might be tempted to point to this later period. I possess the same ardour as ever

ever in ſtudy, and the ſame gaiety in company. I conſider, beſides, that a man of ſixty-five, by dying, cuts off only a few years of infirmities; and though I ſee many ſymptoms of my literary reputation's breaking out at laſt with additional luſtre, I knew that I could have but few years to enjoy it. It is difficult to be more detached from life than I am at preſent.

To conclude hiſtorically with my own character. I am, or rather was, (for that is the ſtyle I muſt now uſe in ſpeaking of myſelf, which emboldens me the more to ſpeak my ſentiments); I was, I ſay, a man of mild diſpoſitions, of command of temper, of an open, ſocial, and cheerful humour, capable of attachment, but little ſuſceptible of enmity, and of great moderation in all my paſſions. Even my love of literary fame, my ruling paſſion, never ſoured my temper, notwithſtanding my frequent diſappointments. My company was not unacceptable to the young and careleſs, as well as to the ſtudious and literary; and as I took a particular pleaſure in the company of modeſt women, I had no reaſon to be diſpleaſed with the reception I met with from them. In a word, though moſt men any wiſe eminent have found reaſon to complain of Calumny, I never was touched, or even attacked by her baleful tooth; and though I wantonly expoſed myſelf to the rage of both civil and religious factions, they ſeemed to be diſarmed in my behalf of their wonted fury. My friends never had occaſion to vindicate any one circumſtance of my character and conduct: not but that the zealots, we may well ſuppoſe, would have been glad to invent and propagate any ſtory to my diſadvantage; but they could never find any which they thought would wear the face of probability. I cannot ſay there is no vanity in making this funeral oration of myſelf, but I hope it is not a miſplaced one; and this is a matter of fact which is eaſily cleared and aſcertained.

April 18. 1776.

A Letter from ADAM SMITH, *LL. D. to* WILLIAM STRAHAN, *Eſq;*

Kirkaldy, Fifeſhire, Nov. 9. 1776.

DEAR SIR,

IT is with a real, though a very melancholly pleaſure, that I ſit down to give you ſome account of the behaviour of our late excellent friend Mr Hume, during his laſt illneſs.

Though, in his own judgement, his diſeaſe was mortal and incurable, yet he allowed himſelf to be prevailed upon, by the intreaty of his friends, to try what might be the effects of a long journey. A few days before he ſet out, he wrote that account of his own life, which, together with his other papers, he has left to your care. My account, therefore, ſhall begin where his ends.

He ſet out for London towards the end of April; and at Morpeth met with Mr John Home and myſelf, who had both come down from London on purpoſe to ſee him, expecting to have found him at Edinburgh. Mr Home returned with him, and attended him during the whole of his ſtay in England, with that care and attention which might be expected from a temper ſo perfectly friendly and affectionate. As I had written to my mother, that ſhe might expect me in Scotland, I was under the neceſſity of continuing my journey. His diſeaſe ſeemed to yield to exerciſe, and change of air; and, when he arrived in London, he was apparently in much better health than when he left Edinburgh. He was adviſed to go to Bath to drink the waters; which appeared for ſome time to have ſo good an effect upon him, that even he himſelf began to entertain, what he was not apt to do, a better opinion of his own health. His ſymptoms, however, ſoon returned with their uſual violence; and from that moment he gave up all thoughts of recovery, but ſubmitted with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, and the moſt perfect complacency and reſignation. Upon his return to Edinburgh, though he found himſelf much weaker, yet his chearfulneſs never abated; and he continued to divert himſelf, as uſual, with correcting his own works for a new edition, with reading books of amuſement, with the converſation of his friends; and, ſometimes in the evening, with a party at his favourite game of Whiſt. His chearfulneſs was ſo great, and his converſation and amuſements run ſo much in their uſual ſtrain, that, notwithſtanding all bad ſymptoms, many people could not believe he was dying. "I ſhall tell your friend Col. Edmonſtone," ſaid Dr Dundas to him one day, "that I left you much better, and in a fair way of recovery."—"Doctor," ſaid he, "as I believe you would not chuſe to tell any thing but the truth, you had better tell him that I am dying as faſt as my enemies (if I have any) could wiſh, and as

eaſil

easily and chearfully as my best friends could desire." Col. Edmonstone soon afterwards came to see him, and take leave of him; and, on his way home, he could not forbear writing him a letter, bidding him once more an eternal adieu, and applying to him, as to a dying man, the beautiful French verses, in which the Abbé Chaulieu, in expectation of his own death, laments his approaching separation from his friend the Marquis de la Farre. Mr Hume's magnanimity and firmness were such, that his most affectionate friends knew that they hazarded nothing in talking or writing to him as to a dying man; and that, so far from being hurt by this frankness, he was rather pleased and flattered by it. I happened to come into his room while he was reading this letter, which he had just received, and which he immediately shewed me. I told him, that, though I was sensible how very much he was weakened, and that appearances were in many respects very bad, yet his chearfulness was still so great, the spirit of life seemed still to be so very strong in him, that I could not help entertaining some faint hopes. He answered, "Your hopes are groundless. An habitual diarrhœa, of more than a year's standing, would be a very bad disease at any age: at my age it is a mortal one. When I lie down in the evening, I feel myself weaker than when I rose in the morning; and when I rise in the morning, weaker than when I lay down in the evening. I am sensible, besides, that some of my vital parts are affected, so that I must soon die."—"Well, (said I), if it must be so, you have at least the satisfaction of leaving all your friends, your brother's family in particular, in great prosperity." He said, that he felt that satisfaction so sensibly, that when he was reading, a few days before, Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, among all the excuses which are alledged to Charon for not entering readily into his boat, he could not find one that fitted him: He had no house to finish, he had no daughter to provide for, he had no enemies upon whom he wished to revenge himself. "I could not well imagine (said he) what excuse I could make to Charon, in order to obtain a little delay. I have done every thing of consequence which I ever meant to do; and I could at no time expect to leave my relations and friends in a better situation than that in which I am now likely to leave them: I therefore have all reason to die contented." He then diverted himself with inventing several jocular excuses, which he supposed he might make to Charon, and with imagining the very surly answers which it might suit the character of Charon to return to them. "Upon further consideration (said he), I thought I might say to him, "Good Charon, I have been correcting my works for a new edition. Allow me a little time, that I may see how the public receives the alterations."—But Charon would answer, "When you have seen the effect of these, you will be for making other alterations. There will be no end of such excuses; so, honest friend, please step into the boat."—But I might still urge, "Have a little patience, good Charon; I have been endeavouring to open the eyes of the public. If I live a few years longer, I may have the satisfaction of seeing the downfall of some of the prevailing systems of superstition."—But Charon would then lose all temper and decency:—"You loitering rogue! that will not happen these many hundred years. Do you fancy I will grant you a lease for so long a term? Get into the boat this instant, you lazy loitering rogue!"

But though Mr Hume always talked of his approaching dissolution with great chearfulness, he never affected to make any parade of his magnanimity. He never mentioned the subject but when the conversation naturally led to it; and never dwelt longer upon it than the course of the conversation happened to require. It was a subject, indeed, which occurred pretty frequently, in consequence of the inquiries which his friends who came to see him, naturally made concerning the state of his health. The conversation which I mentioned above, and which passed on Thursday the 8th of August, was the last except one that I ever had with him. He had now become so very weak, that the company of his most intimate friends fatigued him; for his chearfulness was still so great, his complaisance and social disposition were still so entire, that, when any friend was with him, he could not help talking more, and with greater exertion, than suited the weakness of his body. At his own desire, therefore, I agreed to leave Edinburgh, where I was staying partly upon his account, and returned to my mother's house here at Kirkaldy, upon condition

dition that he would send for me whenever he wished to see me; the physician who saw him most frequently, Dr Black, undertaking, in the mean time, to write me occasionally an account of the state of his health.

On the 22d of August the Doctor wrote me the following letter.

"Since my last, Mr Hume has passed his time pretty easily, but is much weaker. He sits up, goes down stairs once a-day, and amuses himself with reading; but seldom sees any body. He finds that even the conversation of his most intimate friends fatigues and oppresses him; and it is happy that he does not need it, for he is quite free from anxiety, impatience, or low spirits, and passes his time very well with the assistance of amusing books."

I received the day after a letter from Mr Hume himself, of which the following is an extract.

"*Edinburgh, August* 23. 1776.

MY DEAREST FRIEND,

I am obliged to make use of my nephew's hand in writing to you, as I do not rise to-day. * * *

* * * * * * * *

I go very fast to decline, and last night had a small fever, which I hoped might put a quicker period to this tedious illness; but unluckily it has in a great measure gone off. I cannot submit to your coming over here on my account, as it is possible for me to see you so small a part of the day; but Dr Black can better inform you concerning the degree of strength which may from time to time remain with me. Adieu, &c.

Three days after I received the following letter from Dr Black.

"*Edinburgh, Monday, Aug.* 26. 1776.

DEAR SIR,

Yesterday, about four o'clock after noon, Mr Hume expired. The near approach of his death became evident in the night between Thursday and Friday, when his disease became excessive, and soon weakened him so much, that he could no longer rise out of his bed. He continued to the last perfectly sensible, and free from much pain or feelings of distress. He never dropped the smallest expression of impatience; but, when he had occasion to speak to the people about him, always did it with affection and tenderness. I thought it improper to write to bring you over, especially as I heard that he had dictated a letter to you, desiring you not to come. When he became very weak, it cost him an effort to speak; and he died in such a happy composure of mind, that nothing could exceed it."

Thus died our most excellent and never-to-be-forgotten friend; concerning whose philosophical opinions men will, no doubt, judge variously, every one approving or condemning them, according as they happen to coincide or disagree with his own; but concerning whose character and conduct there can scarce be a difference of opinion. [xxxviii. 455. 508, 78.]. His temper, indeed, seemed to be more happily balanced (if I may be allowed such an expression) than that perhaps of any other man I have ever known. Even in the lowest state of his fortune, his great and necessary frugality never hindered him from exercising, upon proper occasions, acts both of charity and generosity. It was a frugality founded, not upon avarice, but upon the love of independency. The extreme gentleness of his nature never weakened either the firmness of his mind, or the steadiness of his resolutions. His constant pleasantry was the genuine effusion of good-nature and good-humour, tempered with delicacy and modesty, and without even the slightest tincture of malignity, so frequently the disagreeable source of what is called wit in other men. It never was the meaning of his raillery to mortify; and therefore, far from offending, it seldom failed to please and delight even those who were the objects of it. To his friends, who were frequently the objects of it, there was not, perhaps, any one of all his great and amiable qualities which contributed more to endear his conversation; and that gaiety of temper, so agreeable in society, but which is so often accompanied with frivolous and superficial qualities, was in him certainly attended with the most severe application, the most extensive learning, the greatest depth of thought, and a capacity in every respect the most comprehensive. Upon the whole, I have always considered him, both in his lifetime and since his death, as approaching as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man, as perhaps the nature of human frailty will permit.

I ever am, dear Sir,

Most affectionately yours,

ADAM SMITH.

SIR,

SIR, *London, Jan.* 13. 1777.

Conſtitution of the Iriſh Parliament.

WHen we hear of a Houſe of Lords, and a Houſe of Commons, in Ireland, and that the bills receive the royal aſſent by delegation, we immediately conceive the conſtitution of the Parliament there ſimilar to our own. The caſe is quite otherwiſe; for both the legiſlation itſelf, and the parliamentary mode of proceeding, is different, as will appear by the following account.— After Henry VII. had conceded a parliament in Ireland, he thought the power thereby created of too much importance to a people whom he determined to keep in a ſtate of humiliation and dependence, and therefore employed one Poynings, a man of great ingenuity and court-craft, to be his delegate. This man, by a trick, impoſed upon the repreſentatives of the people; obtained a law, (from himſelf called *Poyning's law*) "That before any Parliament ſhould be holden, the reaſons for holding the ſame, and the nature of the laws intended to be propoſed, ſhould be laid before the King, by the Chief Governor and Privy Council of Ireland, with full negation in the King and Privy Council of England;" granting thereby a power to the crown of originating every act which could poſſibly paſs in the Iriſh ſenate, and leaving with the people a power only of refuſing upon recognition.— After repeated inſtances of diſguſt and defection, it was found neceſſary to abridge this law; and the alteration made it neceſſary to ſpecify the intended bill at the firſt calling of the Parliament. But ſtill are the heads of bills (ſo called in Ireland) certified by the Lieutenant and Privy Council, under the great ſeal. Hence is the great immunity of the noble and equitable equilibrium deſtroyed. The King knows in which Houſe they originate, and before they are communicated to the other Houſe, or preſented to the throne in due parliamentary form. Under the authority of *Poyning's law*, the Privy Council inſiſt upon the right of originating all money-bills; but the Commons ſtrenuouſly decrying the conſtitution, conſtantly exerciſe their negative power, and thoſe bills drop upon the return: a new bill then originates in the lower aſſembly; which, if returned from the crown without alteration, paſſes into a law. By this abſurd diſtinction, much time is uſually miſ-ſpent.

As every bill muſt be certified by the Chief Governor and Privy Council, the parliamentary mode of proceeding varies materially from that uſed in England. Any member may move for leave to bring in heads of a bill; and on leave being given, a committee is appointed to prepare, and bring in the ſame; and the member who makes the motion is nominated to the chair of the ſaid committee. After the report, here, the Speaker puts the queſtion, "Is it your pleaſure theſe heads of a bill be now received?" The queſtion being carried in the affirmative, they are preſented,— read twice over,— and then conſigned to a committee of the whole Houſe; in which they are inveſtigated more minutely, and by which great alterations are generally made. After this, the chairman of the committee reports to the Houſe if any alterations are made, and a queſtion is put for each alteration. The heads of a bill are read a third time, and the propoſer is ordered to wait on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the Privy Council therewith, and deſire that they may be tranſmitted to the King in due form, certified under the great ſeal by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. Without this form, the heads of a bill cannot be tranſmitted at all; and hence ariſes a diſtinct branch of legiſlation.

After all this tedious procraſtination, when the heads of a bill are ſent over, they are laid before the King and Council, and two men are ordered to examine the reſult of a nation's ſolemn deliberation.— If, through ignorance, capriciouſneſs, wickedneſs, or error, the Attorney or Solicitor General ſhould report them contrary to the trade or dignity of England, they are uſually detained.

When the crown-lawyers have made ſuch alterations as they then think fit, (that is, when they think the heads admiſſible in any degree), they are returned under the great ſeal; commanding the Lord Lieutenant to give the royal aſſent to ſuch bill, in the exact form in which it ſtands: for the Iriſh Houſe cannot alter a ſingle tittle, but either accede to the alterations which have been made, or uſe their negative power, and reject the whole. The Lord Lieutenant is now empowered to aſſent to any bill, but in the very form which it appears under the great ſeal, and cannot therefore concur with any other propoſition.

AMI

AMERICA. [xxxviii. 718]

WE concluded the American affairs in our preceeding volume, with accounts of the actions at Pelham Manor, and in paſſing the Bruncks river in the attack when the lines and redoubts near Fort Waſhington were ſtormed, accounts of the ſurrender of Forts Waſhington and Lee, and of the ſubmiſſion of near a thouſand of the inhabitants of New York.—We ſhall continue to give particular attention to thoſe affairs.

From the New York Gazette, Nov. 11.

The following voluntary declarations from the late committee of the county of Suffolk, and from all the town committees in that county, were delivered to Gov. Tryon on Thurſday laſt, by Major Richard Floyd and Mr Thomas Fanning, who were deputed by the inhabitants of the county to preſent the ſame to his Excellency.

" Brook Haven, Oct. 24. 1776.

WE the committee of the county of Suffolk, being aſſembled by permiſſion of his Excellency the Hon. William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, do hereby diſſolve ourſelves, and do diſclaim and reject the orders of congreſs and committees; and totally refuſing obedience to them, revoking all our proceedings under the congreſs, and being deſirous to obey the legal authority of government, rely upon your Excellency's clemency, hoping that you will paſs by our former conduct, and be graciouſly pleaſed to protect us, agreeable to the laws of this province. Signed by order of the committee.

JOHN BRUSH, Chairman."

The declaration from Brook-haven townſhip, of the 23d October, is expreſſed in the ſame form of words as the above.

The declaration from the townſhip of Iſlip is alſo very ſimilar to the former.

The declaration from the townſhip of Huntington is dated the 22ſt of October 1776, and is as follows, viz.

" WE the committee of Huntington in the county of Suffolk, being thoroughly convinced of the injurious and criminal tendency of our former meetings and reſolutions, and willing to manifeſt our hearty diſapprobation of all ſuch illegal meaſures, do hereby diſſolve this committee, and, as far as in us lies, revoke and diſannul all former orders and reſolutions of this committee; and we do hereby further renounce and diſavow the orders and reſolutions of all committees and congreſſes whatſoever, as being undutiful to our lawful ſovereign, repugnant to the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and ruinous in the extreme to the happineſs and proſperity of this country."

The declaration from Smithtown townſhip is dated the 19th of October, and in the ſame words.

The declaration from the townſhip of Southold is dated the 25th October 1776, and is in the ſame words as the former two.

The declaration from Southampton townſhip is alſo the ſame as the former three, dated 21ſt October 1776.

The declaration from Eaſthampton is dated the 21ſt October 1776, and expreſſed in the ſame words as the four laſt."

From the New-York Gazette, Dec. 2.

" By Richard Viſcount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Eſq; General of his Majeſty's forces in America, the King's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHereas by our declarations of July 14. and Sept. 19. laſt [xxxviii. 437. 37, 585.], in purſuance of his Majeſty's moſt gracious intentions towards his ſubjects in the colonies or provinces of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, all perſons ſpeedily returning to their juſt allegiance were promiſed a free and general pardon, and were invited to accept, not only the bleſſings of peace, but a ſecure enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of the conſtitution: And whereas, notwithſtanding the ſaid declarations, and the example of many who have availed themſelves of the aſſurances therein made, ſeveral bodies of armed men, in open contempt of his Majeſty's proffered clemency, do ſtill continue their oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment of legal government and peace; and divers other ill-diſpoſed

perſons, purſuing their own ambitious purpoſes in the exerciſe of a lawleſs influence and power, are uſing freſh endeavours, by various arts and miſrepreſentations, to alienate the confidence and affection of his Majeſty's ſubjects, to defeat every plan of reconciliation, and to prolong the unnatural war between Great Britain and her colonies: Now, in order to the more effectual accompliſhment of his Majeſty's moſt gracious intentions, and the ſpeedy reſtoration of the public tranquillity; and duly conſidering the expediency of limiting the time within which ſuch pardon as aforeſaid ſhall be granted, and of ſpecifying the terms upon which only the ſame ſhall and may be obtained, We do, in his Majeſty's name, and by virtue of the powers committed to us, hereby charge and command all perſons whatſoever, who are aſſembled together in arms againſt his Majeſty's government, to diſband themſelves, and return to their dwelling, there to remain in a peaceable and quiet manner; and we alſo charge and command all ſuch other perſons as are aſſembled together, under the name of General or Provincial Congreſſes, Committees, Conventions, or other aſſociations, by whatever name or names known and diſtinguiſhed, or who under the colour of any authority from any ſuch Congreſs, Committee, Convention, or other aſſociation, take upon them to iſſue or execute any orders for levying money, raiſing troops, fitting out armed ſhips and veſſels, impriſoning or otherwiſe moleſting his Majeſty's ſubjects, to deſiſt and ceaſe from all ſuch treaſonable actions and doings, and to relinquiſh all ſuch uſurped power and authority, ſo that peace may be reſtored, a ſpeedy remiſſion of paſt offences quiet the apprehenſions of the guilty, and all the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies be enabled to reap the benefit of his Majeſty's paternal goodneſs, in the preſervation of their property, the reſtoration of their commerce, and the ſecurity of their moſt valuable rights, under the juſt and moderate authority of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

And we do hereby declare, and make known to all men, that every perſon, who within SIXTY DAYS from the day of the date hereof ſhall appear before the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, in any of his Majeſty's colonies or provinces aforeſaid, or before the General or commanding officer of his Majeſty's forces in America, or any other officer in his Majeſty's ſervice having the command of any detachment or parties of his Majeſty's forces there, or before the Admiral or commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleets, or any other officer commanding any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or any armed veſſel in his Majeſty's ſervice, within any of the ports, havens, creeks, or upon the coaſts of America; and ſhall claim the benefit of this proclamation, and, at the ſame time, teſtify his obedience to the laws, by ſubſcribing a declaration in the words following, "I, A. B. do promiſe and declare, That I will remain in a peaceable obedience to his Majeſty, and will not take up arms, nor encourage others to take up arms, in oppoſition to his authority," ſhall and may obtain a full and free pardon of all treaſons and miſpriſions of treaſons, by him heretofore committed or done, and of all forfeitures, attainders, and penalties for the ſame; and upon producing to us, or to either of us, a certificate of ſuch his appearance and declaration, ſhall and may have and receive ſuch pardon made and paſſed to him in due form.

Given at New York, this thirtieth day of November 1776.

HOWE.
W. HOWE.

By command of their Excellencies,
HENRY STRACHEY.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Jan. 22.

"*Whitehall, Jan.* 22. 1777. The following letter from Lt-Gen. Clinton to Lord George Germaine was this morning received by Capt. Drummond, who arrived in his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury from Rhode iſland.

"*Newport, Rhode iſland,*
MY LORD, *Dec.* 9. 1776.

HAVING received Gen. Howe's orders to imbark, with two brigades of Britiſh, and two brigades of Heſſian troops, and, in conjunction with Commodore Sir Peter Parker's fleet, to make a deſcent upon this iſland in the moſt effectual manner for the full poſſeſſion of it, and for the ſecurity of the town and harbour, we ſailed from New York on the 1ſt of December, and arrived at Weaver's bay, on the weſt ſide of this iſland, on the evening of the 7th following. On the 8th, at day-break, the Commodore having made ſuch a diſpoſition of the fleet as he thought proper to cover the landing

ing of the troops, they diſembarked at the above-mentioned bay without the leaſt oppoſition; when, being informed that the rebels had quitted the works in and about the town of Newport, and were retiring towards Briſtol ferry, I detached Maj.-Gen. Preſcot, with the grenadiers and light infantry, to intercept them, ſuſtaining him with a body of troops under the command of Lt-Gen. Earl Percy. Maj.-Gen. Preſcot took two pieces of cannon, a few priſoners, and obliged them to quit their fort on this ſide the ferry, and retire to the continent. I likewiſe ſent a battalion to take poſſeſſion of Newport, the capital of the iſland, in which were found ſome cannon and ſtores, which the rebels, in their ſudden retreat, had left behind them.

I ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, ſend troops to the iſlands of Canonicut and Prudence, and occupy ſuch other poſts as may be neceſſary for the ſecurity of the harbour.

Having had it in command from Gen. Howe to give your Lordſhip the earlieſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's troops; I have the honour to tranſmit this to your Lordſhip by Capt. Drummond, one of my aid-de camps, to whom I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for any particulars which you may wiſh to be informed of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON."

"*Admiralty-office, Jan.* 22. Lieut. Logie, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Mercury, arrived in town this morning from Rhode iſland with the following letter from Commodore Sir Peter Parker to Mr Stephens.

SIR, *Chatham, Rhode-iſland harbour, Dec.* 11. 1776.

THE commanders in chief in America having thought proper, while the ſeaſon would admit of it, to employ a conſiderable number of his Majeſty's ſhips and troops for the purpoſe of making deſcents on the colony of Rhode iſland; and Lord Howe having done me the honour to appoint me to the command by ſea, (Lord Shuldham having leave to return to England by the moſt early conveyance), I directed Com. Hotham (agreeable to my inſtructions from the Vice-Admiral) to proceed with his Majeſty's frigates the Brune, Mercury, and King's-fiſher, and alſo all the tranſports with the troops under the command of Lt-Gen. Clinton, (the Grand Duke of Ruſſia excepted, which was judged to be too large), by the way of the ſound, whilſt I proceeded with the great ſhips, ſome frigates, and the laſt-named tranſport, by Sandy hook to the ſouthward of Long iſland. I ſailed the 1ſt inſtant, and on the 5th joined Com. Hotham in the ſound in Black-point bay, a place he had judiciouſly choſen for the protection of the tranſports againſt the violence of a ſtrong N. W. wind, which blew the night before. The 6th I turned down with the fleet, to be as near as poſſible to the place of our deſtination. At four the next morning the wind ſprung up at W. S. W. and by three o'clock in the afternoon the whole fleet came to an anchor off Weaver's Cove, Rhode iſland. The following morning Capt. Caulfield, (who had the direction of the flat boats) landed all the troops without oppoſition; and I have the pleaſure to inform their Lordſhips, that Rhode iſland, with the iſles adjacent, are now in the poſſeſſion of Gen. Clinton.

Capt. Wallace, of the Experiment, led the fleet in by the weſt of Narriganſet paſſage. An arrangement was made for covering the tranſports; but we only paſſed two works, without guns, and intercepted a brig of 160 tons, (which the Experiment took), laden with pipe and hogſhead ſtaves, and bees wax. On the firſt appearance of the fleet, three rebel-privateers, of thirty-four, thirty, and twenty-eight guns, went up from Newport to Providence, where they are now with ſeveral others; and I ſhall hope to put an effectual ſtop to any farther miſchief from that neſt of pirates. Gen. Clinton ſends one of his aid-de-camps in the Mercury with his diſpatches; and I have directed Capt. Montagu to ſend his lieutenant expreſs with mine. Incloſed is a liſt of the rebel-privateers at Providence, commonly called The Continental Fleet.—I am, Sir, &c.

P. PARKER.

A liſt of the rebel ſhips and privateers at Providence, commonly called The Continental Fleet.

Warren—Hopkins and John Hopkins, commanders, 32 guns.
Columbus —— Olney, 30 guns.
Providence, Abraham Whipple, 28 guns.
Blaze Caſtle, —— Monro, 22 guns.
Ship Jane, W. Cox, (privateer) 20 ſix-pounders.
A brig, ——— 12 guns.
Sloop Providence, Hoyſted Hacker, 12 guns.

Chatham Rhode iſland, Dec. 11. 1776. P. PARKER."

According to private letters, Gen. Clinton's army were 9000 effective men; and it was furprifing the provincials had not put the place in a better poſture of defence, conſidering its ſituation, being the only port in North America where ſhipping can go in and out during winter; but that the advance of the army was ſo rapid, they had been obliged to muſter their whole force in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, where the great conteſt will be next ſpring.

"*Philadelphia, Nov.* 29. A fort called *Fort Granby*, near twenty-three miles from this place, has, within theſe few months, been erected, under the direction of French engineers, and is garriſoned with 18,000 provincial troops."

A member of the continental congreſs, writes thus to his correſpondent in France, Sept. 16. "The Baron Wathe did honoured your recommendation: he died a few weeks ago at Ticonderoga, with the effects of hard drinking. The Chev. Kormorvan behaved well. Five French officers arrived here yeſterday from Martinique, with ſtrong recommendations from the Governor of that iſland."

"*Continental War-office, Philadelphia, Sept.* 14. The Congreſs having directed, that the board of war order all the French officers who have received commiſſions in the ſervice of the States, to repair immediately to their places of deſtination, the ſaid officers are hereby required to repair to their poſts without delay.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary."

Lieut. Cambler, an officer in the Engliſh ſervice, writes from Breſt, in the beginning of December, to his brother at London, "Two French men of war, one of ſeventy, and the other of ſixty-eight guns, two frigates, a ſhip of war of twenty guns, and a bomb-veſſel, are ſailed from this port for Botton. The above veſſels had on board a great number of officers and engineers, who are engaged to ſerve in the American army."

"*Philadelphia, Sept.* 18. On Friday laſt arrived here from Martinico, the continental ſhip of war the Repriſal, Lambert Weeks, Eſq; commander. On board came paſſengers ſeveral French officers, who are ſtrongly recommended to the congreſs by the Governor of Martinico. One of them, it is ſaid, is an accompliſhed engineer. — The ſame day, Maj.-Gen. Preſcot, and Brig.-Gen. MacDonald, ſet off from this city for New York, to be exchanged for Maj.-Gen. Sullivan and Brig. Gen. Lord Stirling."

"*Rouen, Dec.* 23. Mr Beaumarch is now at Havre fitting out three veſſels with cloaths, guns, bullets, &c. &c. for the Americans. One of them ſailed twelve days ago, and has on board ſeventy two French officers, engineers, gunners, &c. &c. There are 200 more of ſuch people to follow in the other two ſhips. They are bound for St Domingo. There are two Engliſh frigates cruiſing off Havre, ſuppoſed to be waiting for the ſailing of the two laſt: they cannot touch them; but it is imagined they will follow them."

An officer writes from New York, "Col. Cadwallader was ſecond in command in Fort Waſhington. He is the ſon of a phyſician at Philadelphia, who ſhewed ſome civilities to Gen. Preſcot when priſoner. Of this the General made mention to Sir William Howe; who was pleaſed to order Mr Cadwallader's immediate releaſe, without parole, or even injunction not to ſerve the congreſs. This was a handſome compliment to Gen. Preſcot, and is one of the numberleſs inſtances of generoſity that mark the character of our commander in chief. — The young officer burſt into tears, and diſcovered ſuch ſenſibility as did him honour as a man and a gentleman."

An officer who was priſoner with Gen. Preſcot, at Philadelphia, and who is now in England, ſays, That as a party of them were one day dining with Gen. Preſcot, a provincial captain, with thirty ſoldiers, came into the room, and ſaid, he was ordered by the congreſs to carry General Preſcot immediately to the common gaol. The General, with the greateſt compoſure, ſubmitted to his fate. The room in which they lodged him was cold and damp, bare walls, no fire-place, the furniture nothing but a chair and a truckle bed. From the unwholeſomeneſs of this ſituation, and other hardſhips, the wounds he had received in former ſervices broke out afreſh, and reduced him to ſo low a ſtate, that his death ſeemed inevitable. Major Preſton, who was alſo a priſoner, went to Hancock, the Preſident of the Congreſs, and told him, that if they were determined to ſacrifice his brother-officer to their reſentment, it would be an act of humanity to diſpatch him immediately, and not ſuffer him to linger in miſery. Upon this repreſentation Dr Cadwallader was ſent to viſit him; who, by his humane account of the General's caſe, and other kind offices, obtained leave for his removal

moval to his former lodgings in the town, with centinels to guard him. The ſevere treatment the congreſs declared was intended as a retaliation for the impriſonment of Ethan Allen [xxxvii. 649.], which, though really done by Gen. Carleton's orders, they aſcribed to Gen. Preſcot; who might have obtained a much more ſpeedy releaſe, by declaring that the orders came from his ſuperior officer; but at that juncture Montgomery was carrying on the ſiege of Quebec, and Gen. Carleton ſeemed in danger of falling into the hands of the Congreſs; therefore Gen. Preſcot, though formally interrogated on the ſubject by deputies from the congreſs, reſolutely ſuffered them to continue under this miſtake, till Montgomery was defeated, and Quebec ſecure.

"*Baſſeterre, St Kitts, Dec.* 9. Octavius Nibbs, Eſq; of Tortola, coming out of St Pierre, Martinico, in his own ſchooner, where he had been on buſineſs, was kidnapped by an American pirate; who retained the veſſel and two negro boys, and ſet Mr Nibbs on ſhore again. He went immediately to the Governor; who ordered all American property in Martinico to be ſeized, and full reſtitution to be made to Mr Nibbs.—The Governor at Guadalupe has liberated three Engliſh veſſels which the American pirates had carried in there; and forbidden them to attempt taking any Engliſh veſſel within a certain diſtance of the iſland."

Letters received from Philadelphia in the beginning of January import, that the congreſs had paſſed an act, for clearing their gaols of all debtors and felons, (thoſe for murder accepted), on condition of their ſerving in the army; by which they have got in the ſeveral provinces upwards of 6000 men.

"*Stamford, Nov.* 12. The congreſs have borrowed five millions of dollars, at four per cent. — Since September laſt, 154 veſſels have been taken, and carried in to the ſeveral ports of Maſſachuſet's-bay. This province has now out 60 privateers; and there are at leaſt 130 from the whole continent." *Boſton Journal.*

Ever ſince Gen. Howe landed on Staten iſland the congreſs dollars paſſed at New York at twelve for one ſilver dollar; and no body took them at that rate, but thoſe who could ſend them to New England, where they were in better credit, though every day falling.

In the Boſton Gazette there is a reſolution dated Oct. 31. viz. "Whereas it is repreſented to Congreſs, That ſundry inhabitants of theſe United States, to keep ſupplies from the army, or promote their own intereſt, have purchaſed conſiderable quantities of cloathing, and refuſe to diſpoſe of the ſame, unleſs upon extravagant or unreaſonable terms: Reſolved, That it be recommended to the aſſemblies, conventions, councils, or comittees of ſafety, of the ſeveral States, forthwith to take ſuch ſuitable meaſures for obtaining, for the uſe of the army, ſuch neceſſary articles, as, being thus engroſſed in their reſpective States, cannot be otherwiſe immediately procured, allowing to the owners reaſonable prices for the ſame; — and that laws be provided, in each of the States, for effectually preventing monopolies of neceſſaries for the army, or inhabitants of the ſame.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

By order of the congreſs the following addreſs was made to the provincial army the day before Lord Cornwallis landed on the Jerſeys.—"The ſalvation of America, under God, depends upon the activity and reſolution of our troops. Vigilant officers and brave ſoldiers are invincible. Let no thoughts of being conquered enter your hearts. Entertain no ſuſpicion of an enemy ſuperior in power. Diſtinguiſh yourſelves as heroes, in this critical moment. Diſcover the ſoldier in every particular; and victory is ours."

From the New-York Paper, of Dec. 30. *printed by Hugh Gaine. Publiſhed by permiſſion of Lord and Gen. Howe.*

New York, Dec. 30. The following Addreſs from the Congreſs has juſt been received from Philadelphia.

The Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled:

To the People in general, and particularly to the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania, and the adjacent States.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

WE think it our duty to addreſs a few words of exhortation to you in this important criſis. You are not unacquainted with the hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of this war. A plan was carried on by the Britiſh miniſtry, for ſeveral years, in a ſyſtematic manner, to enſlave you to that kingdom. After various attempts, in an artful and inſidious manner, to bring into practice the having you under tribute, they at laſt openly

and

and deciſively aſſerted their right of making laws to bind you *in all caſes whatſoever*.

Oppoſition was made to theſe encroachments by earneſt and humble petitions from every legiſlature on the continent, and more than once by the congreſs, repreſenting the whole. Theſe were treated with the utmoſt contempt. Acts of the moſt unjuſt and oppreſſive nature were paſſed, and carried into execution; ſuch as, exempting the ſoldiers charged with murder in America from a legal trial, and ordering them to be carried to Britain for certain abſolution; as alſo directing priſoners taken at ſea to be entered on board their ſhips, and obliged either to kill their own friends, or fall themſelves by their hands. We only mention theſe from among the many oppreſſive acts of parliament, as proofs to what horrid injuſtice the love of dominion will ſometimes carry ſocieties, as well as men. At the ſame time, to ſhew how inſenſible they will be to the ſufferings of others, you may ſee, by the preambles to the acts, and addreſſes to the King, that they conſtantly extol their own lenity in thoſe very proceedings which filled the whole continent with reſentment and horror.

To crown the whole, they have waged war with us in the moſt cruel and unrelenting manner, employing not only the force of the Britiſh nation, but hiring foreign mercenaries; who, without feeling, indulge themſelves in rapine and bloodſhed. The ſpirit of the army in general is but too well determined, by the inhuman treatment of thoſe who have unhappily fallen into their hands.

It is well known to you, that, at the univerſal deſire of the people, and with the hearty approbation of every province, the congreſs declared the United States free and independent; a meaſure not only juſt, but which had become abſolutely neceſſary. It would have been impoſſible to have reſiſted the formidable force deſtined againſt us laſt ſpring, while we confeſſed ourſelves the ſubjects of that ſtate againſt which we had taken arms. Beſides, after repeated trials, no terms could be obtained, but pardon upon abſolute ſubmiſſion; which every public body in America had rejected with diſdain.

Reſiſtance has now been made, with a ſpirit and reſolution becoming a free people, and with a degree of ſucceſs hitherto which could ſcarce have been expected. The enemy have been expelled from the northern provinces, where they at firſt had poſſeſſion; and have been repulſed in their attempt upon the ſouthern by the undaunted valour of the inhabitants. Our ſucceſs at ſea, in the capture of the enemy's ſhips, has been aſtoniſhing. They have been compelled to retreat before the northern army. Notwithſtanding the difficulty and uncertainty at firſt of our being ſupplied with ammunition and military ſtores, thoſe we have now in abundance; and by ſome late arrivals and captures, there is an immediate proſpect of ſufficient cloathing for the army.

What we have particularly in view, in this addreſs, is not only to promote unanimity and vigour through the whole ſtates, but to excite the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, New Jerſey, and the adjacent ſtates, to an immediate and ſpirited exertion in oppoſition to the army that now threatens to take poſſeſſion of this city. You know, that, during the whole campaign, they have been checked in their progreſs, and have not till within theſe two weeks ventured above ten miles from their ſhipping. Their preſent advances are owing not to any capital defeat, or a want of valour in the army that oppoſed them; but to a ſudden diminution of its numbers, from the expiration of thoſe enliſtments, which, to eaſe the people, were at firſt adopted. Many have already joined the army, to ſupply the deficiency; and we call, in the moſt earneſt manner, on all the friends of Liberty, to exert themſelves without delay in this moſt preſſing emergency. In every other part your arms have been ſucceſsful; and, in other reſpects, our ſacred cauſe is in the moſt promiſing ſituation. We think it proper, to inform and aſſure you, that eſſential ſervices have been already rendered us by foreign ſtates, and we have received the moſt poſitive aſſurances of further aid. Let us not then be wanting to ourſelves. Even a ſhort reſiſtance will probably be effectual, as General Lee is advancing with a ſtrong reinforcement, and his troops in high ſpirits.

What pity it is, then, that this rich and populous city of Philadelphia ſhould fall into the enemy's hands, or that we ſhould not lay hold of the opportunity of deſtroying their principal army, now removed from the ſhips of war, in which their greateſt ſtrength lies!

It

It is certainly needleſs to multiply arguments in ſuch a ſituation. All that is valuable to us as men and freemen are at ſtake. It does not admit of a queſtion what would be the effect of our finally failing. Even the boaſted commiſſioners for giving peace to America have not offered, and do not now offer, any terms, but pardon on abſolute ſubmiſſion. And though (bleſſed be God!) even the loſs of Philadelphia would not be the loſs of the cauſe;—yet while it can be ſaved, let us not, in the cloſe of the campaign, afford them ſuch ground of triumph; but give a check to their progreſs, and convince our friends in the diſtant parts, that one ſpirit animates the whole.

Confiding in your fidelity and zeal in a conteſt the moſt illuſtrious and important, and firmly truſting in the good providence of God, we wiſh you happineſs and ſucceſs.

Given at Philadelphia, Dec. 10. 1776.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Letters from Williamſburgh in Virginia, dated Dec. 2. declare, that the enemies to government in that province were greatly diſtracted by inteſtine diviſions; that the cultivation of tobacco and indigo had for ſome time paſt been entirely neglected; and that the ſinking of the paper-currency had brought great numbers into the utmoſt diſtreſs, and entirely baniſhed all the gold and ſilver out of the country, as the monied men had collected all the ſpecie, and ſent it away to Philadelphia. Add to this, that the Indians on the Pamimky river have lately deſtroyed ſeveral of the gentlemens houſes there, particularly Mount Vernon, near Colcheſter, the ſeat of General Waſhington.

The city of Philadelphia, which, it is apprehended, will be the ſeat of war in the ſpring, is one of the handſomeſt towns in America. Every houſe has a large court or garden before it; they have one ſtreet one hundred feet in breadth, and which runs the whole length of the city: Parallel with this noble ſtreet, run eight others, croſſed at right angles by twenty more; and in the centre of Philadelphia there is a ſquare of at leaſt ten a re of ground. They have an excellent q[illegible] and the town is well ſupplied with water by canals, communicative with fine rivers. Connoiſſeurs have given it as their opinion, that Philadelphia is conſtructed on a very maſterly and elegant plan.

PARLIAMENT. [xxxviii. 630.]

OF the proceedings of the ſeſſion 1776-7, we have already inſerted the King's ſpeech, the addreſſes, and the debates in both houſes on their addreſſes.

A motion was made, Nov. 1. the ſecond day of the ſeſſion, That a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty. The Houſe went into a committee on this motion, Nov. 4. and warm debates took place.—It was urged, on the one hand, That it was impoſſible for us much longer to ſupport the enormous expence of the American war, into which the nation had been led, ſtep by ſtep, by the fallacious aſſertions of adminiſtration; that no account had been given how the great ſums granted laſt year had been expended; that the war was carried on with an unparallelled extravagance; large and profitable contracts had been given to members of parliament; no wonder that theſe gentlemen voted for continuing the war, becauſe they ſhared in the ſpoils of which the nation was fleeced: If America was conquered, we ſhould be obliged to keep a ſtanding army there, which would drain us of our men and money, and leave us an eaſy prey to any foreign power who ſhould attack us; if, therefore, we wanted to ward off the impending blow that ſeemed to threaten us with deſtruction, we would recal our fleets and armies, enter into an alliance with America, and allow them that independence which we had driven them to, but at an expence far beyond the profits we could gain by them.—It was anſwered, That the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms promiſed a ſpeedy and effectual reduction to American rebellion; that the dignity of the nation, the honour of parliament, and the intereſts of commerce, now called for a full exertion of the ſtrength of the nation: when foreign powers were arming, it was abſolutely neceſſary to put ourſelves on a reſpectable footing; which, if France and Spain intended a blow, would in all probability prevent their putting it in execution, when they found we were as well prepared as themſelves; and no friend of this country would grudge the neceſſary and unavoidable expence for putting us in a proper ſtate of defence: That if we were not to purſue the vigorous ſteps pointed out in his Majeſty's ſpeech, the gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe would have been the firſt to have condemned

adminiſtration

adminiſtration for their puſillanimity.—The houſe reſolved, That a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty.—Which reſolution was reported Nov. 6. and agreed to *nem. con.*

Upon Lord North's arrival in the houſe, Nov. 6. Lord John Cavendiſh unexpectedly brought on a converſation, that was ſupported with much ſpirit for many hours.

He ſaid, that he had ſeen in the public prints of the day, a moſt extraordinary declaration [xxxviii. 585.], which, if genuine, required attention. He read it, and then proceeded to queſtion the authenticity, from the dubious manner in which it was communicated to the public; but in order to be certain, he called upon the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon [North], or his colleague in office, [Lord G. Germaine,] to ſatisfy the houſe, by either avowing it, or declaring it ſpurious.

[Here Lord North referred his Lordſhip to Lord G. Germaine for information, as it was to his office that it was tranſmitted.]

Lord George acknowledged the paper, and that it was a faithful copy of that iſſued at New York by Lord Howe.

Lord John Cavendiſh congratulated the Houſe on this gleam of peace and conciliation, though he could not but expreſs his aſtoniſhment at both the contents of the declaration, and the extraordinary manner it became firſt communicated to the public. He obſerved, that parliament had been uſed all along by adminiſtration with the moſt mortifying contempt: Commiſſioners are ſent out with an intention of carrying a certain act of parliament into execution, armed at the ſame time with certain parliamentary powers for reſtoring peace; theſe extend no farther than granting pardons, and receiving ſubmiſſions; yet, wonderful to relate, the firſt account parliament hear, and that through the channel of a news-paper, is, that thoſe commiſſioners are authoriſed to anſwer directly for the ſovereign, (and obliquely for the two other branches of the legiſlature), that he will concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his American ſubjects are aggrieved.—He ſaid, parliament were rendered ciphers in the whole conduct of the buſineſs from its commencement: when their name is wanted, they are called on, by way of requiſition, to ſanction acts which render them abhorred by their fellow-ſubjects in every part of the empire; when the leaſt appearance of lenient meaſures is to be held out, the merit is all to be attributed to the King and his miniſters; it is to originate from them alone. Notwithſtanding all this, he felt he ſaid a dawn of joy break in on his mind. If miniſters were ſerious, he ſhould not ſtand upon mere punctilios; yet he thought, to give the negociation the greater weight and efficacy, that Houſe ſhould, as the firſt proof of their diſpoſition to peace, cooperate with adminiſtration in ſo deſirable a work. It would beſides reſtore miniſters to confidence: their profeſſions were diſbelieved in America; the motion, therefore, he was about to make, would be the means of removing the almoſt univerſal opinion that prevailed in America, that every miniſterial promiſe was given with ſome inſidious intention of treachery, deceit, impoſition, or to divide them, in order the more eaſily to break their ſtrength, and ſubdue them. To remove ſo ſtrong an impediment to peace and reconciliation; to ſhew we were in earneſt, and wiſhed ſincerely for both; his Lordſhip moved, "That this Houſe will, on a certain day, reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the reviſal of all acts of parliament by which his Majeſty's ſubjects in America think themſelves aggrieved."

Mr Burke ſeconded the motion. He begged to know from the Noble Lord, [North], whether the inſtructions to the commiſſioners went the length of the offer of reviſal held out in the declaration: for, without intrenching on that part of the prerogative which promiſes a reviſion of ſuch of the royal inſtructions as may be conſtrued to lay an improper reſtraint, &c. it was, in his apprehenſion, pretty evident, that the latter part of the ſentence, on which the motion was framed, held out a promiſe of concurrence on the part of the crown, to reviſe all acts by which his Majeſty's ſubjects in America think themſelves aggrieved. This he looked upon to be leading parliament, not following it; he ſhould, however, ſuſpend any deciſive opinion on the paſſage, till the Noble Lord had explained it.

Lord North aſſured the Hon. Gent. that adminiſtration never meant to relax in purſuing the claims of this country, ſo long as its legiſlative authority was diſputed. This declaration, like every other,

ther, tended to one and the ſame point, the reſtoration of peace to America. It invited the people of America to that reſtoration; and as a motive of encouragement, a reviſal of all acts by which his Majeſty's ſubjects in that country think themſelves aggrieved, is held out. —As to the motion made by the Noble Lord, he muſt be obliged to diſſent from it for ſeveral reaſons; but before he proceeded to ſtate thoſe reaſons, he would take the liberty to ſet his Lordſhip right, as he ſuppoſed the error he meant to allude to, led him to make the motion. The Noble Lord's miſtake was this; that the promiſe contained in the declaration was the firſt of the kind; than which nothing could be more erroneous. It was the great principle that pervaded the conduct of adminiſtration from the beginning; it was the language of parliament from the outſet; and why any communication of a plan already ſanctioned by parliament, or, more properly ſpeaking, originating from it, ſhould be inſiſted on, till ſome of the fruits of the meaſures thus recommended became manifeſt, was more, he confeſſed, than he could poſſibly perceive.—His reaſons for giving a negative to the motion, would, he preſumed, be obvious to every member preſent. America have declared themſelves independent; why enter into deliberation about what you are willing to concede, till we know firſt that they acknowledge our authority? and after they have returned to us as ſubjects, till we know what would reaſonably content them? Let them acknowledge the right once; let them fairly point out the conſtitutional abuſe of it, and the grievances flowing from that abuſe; and I ſhall be ready to go into the propoſed committee; or to adopt the moſt efficacious and ſpeedy meaſures, not only to remedy real grievances, but even to bend to their prejudices in ſome inſtances. In ſuch a caſe, they would be heard with complaiſance, and treated with candour. But for petitions to be repeatedly preſented to this Houſe, denying expreſsly the legiſlative authority of G. Britain, was to the laſt degree nugatory and abſurd. His Lordſhip added, beſides, that the preſent motion, if agreed to, inſtead of producing any good conſequence, might probably produce the very worſt. He could not diſcover what ſervice the agreeing with the motion could do, but he ſaw many inconveniencies and much poſſible miſchief it might be productive of.

Mr Charles Fox obſerved, that though the operations of war were communicated with all poſſible oſtentation and parade, yet the negotiations for peace, in which parliament and the nation were much more deeply intereſted, were kept in a ſtate of concealment; as if miniſters were aſhamed to own, as well they might, that, after all the blood and treaſure which had been ſpent in the unhappy conteſt, they are obliged in the end to offer thoſe very conditions which they had ſome years ſince rejected with every mark of diſpleaſure and diſapprobation. The account from New York, he obſerved, was received late on Saturday night; an extraordinary gazette, announcing the retreat of the provincials from that city, was publiſhed early on Monday morning [xxxviii. 542.]; another gazette followed it the ſucceeding evening; and yet a ſyllable of the declaration never tranſpired. In America, he ſaid, all was peace, conciliation, and parental tenderneſs; in England, nothing but ſubjugation, unconditional ſubmiſſion, and a war of conqueſt. Here taxes are to be obtained; charters are to be modified or annihilated at pleaſure. There the moſt moderate meaſures and faſcinating promiſes are held out, in order to inſidiouſly trepan and deceive. What do the commiſſioners promiſe in the King's name? to concur in the reviſal of all acts, &c.? Does his Majeſty, at any time, or upon any occaſion, concur in the reviſal of any acts of any kind? He may concur in the repeal of an act, or in any amendment made in an act, which comes in the ſhape of a bill, waiting for the royal aſſent; but for promiſing to concur in the reviſal of a law, which implies examination and amendment, in ſtages that he can poſſibly take no part, it is rank ignorance or groſs deceit. Beſides, if by reviſion is meant repeal, the parliament that now is thinks ſo differently, that the promiſe made in his Majeſty's name could not poſſibly be fulfilled. He obſerved, that the commiſſioners, eſpecially Lord Howe, were known to be friends to conciliation; and for that reaſon were not ſent out till ſo late in the ſeaſon, that government knew the Americans muſt have declared for independency before they arrived. He declared it, as his firm opinion, that there could be no peace in America, without a

complete relinquiſhing on our part of the claim of taxation; that the congreſs might well call the propoſitions of the court of G. Britain inſidious, if the Houſe of Commons refuſed to ſupport the declaration of the commiſſioners: That the expreſſions in the declaration were complained of as not being clear; but that whenever an expreſſion was repreſented as not clear, the act accompanying it muſt be taken as its commentary. If then the declaration in queſtion is not clear, how muſt America underſtand it, when by the vote of this Houſe, this day, ſhould the Noble Lord's motion be negatived, the Americans will then plainly perceive, that the Commons of G. Britain were determined to render his Majeſty's gracious diſpoſitions ineffective?

Mr Wedderburne ſeemed to think the motion brought in by ſurpriſe, and to have been the joint reſult of a converſation on Tueſday night at the opera, and of the declaration printed in the morning in the common news papers; he believed moſt of the members expected little or no buſineſs to be done, and it was only late in the day he heard ſome extraordinary motion was to be made. He did not doubt but the Noble Lord who made the motion, wiſhed for nothing ſo much as to accelerate the means of peace; but he oppoſed it, becauſe in his opinion it would effectually mar the whole deſign. It is at preſent, he ſaid, in the hands of the commiſſioners in the regular courſe of buſineſs; but this motion tends at once to take it out of their hands, and to raiſe jealouſies in the Americans, of the powers of thoſe commiſſioners; becauſe, by giving them the preſent propoſed function, it would point out that they were not before armed with parliamentary powers, adequate to the profeſſed objects of their commiſſion. On the other hand, it may be productive of evil, as it compels us to give the propoſition a negative; which is far from being the diſpoſition of the Houſe, when America ſhall acknowledge the ſupreme legiſlative right of this country, and by ſuch acknowledgement lay a juſt conſtitutional claim to our favour and protection. The colonies are in a ſtate of declared independency: could you, conſiſtently with common prudence, reviſe acts by way of obliging thoſe whoſe principal object is not ſuch reviſion, but to render themſelves free from all connection with you as their ſuperiors? It has been obſerved, that the King has anſwered too much for the legiſlature [of this kingdom, in the expreſſions of the proclamation in queſtion.] It appears to me different. His Majeſty there ſpeaks as the ſenſe of his people, by aſſuring them, that the legiſlative power is ready and willing to hear their grievances, and reviſe any of their acts which may prove grievances, whenever they ſhall think fit, and return to their duty. To think the words of the proclamation mean any thing elſe, is to torture them ſtrangely. Relative to theſe grievances, what are they which we can enter into a reviſion of? Taxation and charters.—And would you enter upon the queſtion of taxation by way of reconciliation?—Impoſſible! till the point of independency is ſettled as a preliminary. Reſtore their charter of K. William, will they be ſatisfied? No. They are as unwilling to ſubmit to the terms of thoſe charters, as to the Boſton acts:—they openly declare this. Hence, therefore, I may fairly and reaſonably aſſert, that till the ſpirit of independency is ſubdued, it is idle to come to any reſolutions or reviſions, as means of conciliation. Take the ſword out of the hand of the governing part of America, and that country will return to its obedience with as much rapidity as it revolted. Can gentlemen imagine, that the Americans are ſo free under their preſent government, as to have any reaſon to wiſh for a continuance of it? The very contrary is the fact: the congreſs does not govern America;—it tyrannizes over it; deſtruction hangs over the man who ventures to write or expreſs a ſentiment in oppoſition to their opinions. This horrid tyranny is what we may rationally hope to ſee ſo far diſſolved, from the difference of the troops on both ſides, as to enable the oppreſſed tyrannized Americans, ſafely to avow their real opinions, and to return without danger to their duty.—As to a point much inſiſted on, the deſign in adminiſtration of keeping the proclamation ſecret, it were folly in the miniſter to make that a ſecret, which was poſted upon the walls of New York: I think this is a reaſon ſufficient why it was not inſerted in the gazette.

Mr Burke. The learned gentleman thinks it abſurd to reaſon at preſent with the Americans. It was well ſaid, on another occaſion, that your ſpeech demands an army!—and I may ſay, that the

the learned gentleman demands blood: Reaſoning he ſays is vain;—the ſword muſt convince America, and clear up their clouded apprehenſions. But has he told you why commiſſioners were not ſent ſooner to America?—If the meaſure was right, and neceſſary in order for conciliation, as the King declared in his ſpeech at the opening of that ſeſſion, why was it not executed at a time in which it could be effectual; inſtead of being purpoſely deferred to one when it could not poſſibly anſwer any end, but that of adding hypocriſy to treachery, and inſult and mockery to cruelty and oppreſſion? By this delay you drove them into the declaration of independency; not as a matter of choice, but neceſſity;—and, now they have declared it, you bring it as an argument to prove, that there can be no other reaſoning uſed with them, but the ſword. What is this but declaring, that you were originally determined not to prevent, but to puniſh rebellion; not to uſe conciliation, but an army; not to convince, but to deſtroy?

Then, Sir, what an inſult to all America was it to ſend as commiſſioners, none but the commanders of the fleet and army to negotiate peace? Did it not ſhew how much you were determined, that the only arguments you meant to uſe were your broad ſwords and broad-ſides? Let me aſſert, Sir, that the doctrines to be laid down in America, would not have been too trivial an occaſion, even for the reaſoning abilities of the learned gentleman himſelf.—But, Sir, you may think to carry theſe doctrines into execution, and be miſtaken too:—the battle is not yet fought; but if it was fought, and the wreath of victory adorned your brow, ſtill is not that continent conquered; witneſs the behaviour of one miſerable woman, who, with her ſingle arm, did that which an army of men could not do,—arreſted your progreſs in the moment of your ſucceſs. This miſerable being was found in a cellar, with her viſage beſmeared and ſmutted over, with every mark of rage, deſpair, reſolution, and the moſt exalted heroiſm, buried in combuſtibles, in order to fire New York, and periſh in its aſhes.—She was brought forth; and knowing that ſhe would be condemned to die, upon being aſked her purpoſe, ſaid, To fire the city!—In order to bring things to this unhappy ſituation, did not you pave the way, by a ſucceſſion of acts of tyranny?—For this, you ſhut up their ports,—cut off their fiſhery,—annihilated their charters,—and governed them by an army. Sir, the recollection of theſe things, being the evident cauſes of what we have ſeen, is more than what ought to be endured. This it is that has burnt the noble city of New York;—that has planted the bayonet in the boſoms of my principals;—in the boſom of the city where alone your wretched government once boaſted the only friends ſhe could number in America.—If this was not the only ſucceſſion of events you determined, and therefore looked for, why was America left without any power in it to give ſecurity to the perſons and property of thoſe who were and wiſhed to be loyal?—This was eſſential to government: you did not; and therefore might be well ſaid to have abdicated the government.

Gods! Sir, ſhall we be told, that you cannot analyſe grievances?—that you can have no communication with rebels, becauſe they have declared for independency!—Shall we be told this, when the tyrant Philip II. of Spain did it after the ſame circumſtance in the Netherlands?—By edict he allowed their ſhips to enter his ports, and ſuffered them to depart in peace;—he treated with them;—made them propoſitions;—and poſitively declared that he would redreſs all their grievances.—And James II. when he was failing from France, at the head of a formidable force, aſſiſted like you by foreign troops, and having a great party in the kingdom, ſtill offered ſpecific terms;—while his exceptions of pardon were few, among the reſt, my Hon. friend's anceſtor, Sir Stephen Fox.—But you will offer none;—you ſimply tell them to lay down their arms, and then you will do juſt as you pleaſe. Could the moſt cruel conqueror ſay leſs?

In this ſituation, Sir, ſhocking to ſay, are we called upon by another proclamation to go to the altar of the Almighty, with war and vengeance in our hearts, inſtead of the peace of our bleſſed Saviour.—He ſaid, "My peace I give thee;"—but we are on this faſt, to have war only in our hearts and mouths; war againſt our brethren.—Till our churches are purified from this abominable ſervice, I ſhall conſider them, not as the temples of the Almighty, but the ſynagogues of Satan. An act not more infamous reſpecting its political purpoſes,

than blaſphemous and profane as a pretended act of national devotion, when the people are called upon, in the moſt ſolemn and awful manner, to repair to church, to partake of a ſacrament, and at the foot of the altar to commit ſacrilege, to perjure themſelves publicly, by charging their American brethren with the horrid crime of rebellion, with propagating "ſpecious falſehoods," when either the charge muſt be notoriouſly falſe, or thoſe who make it, not knowing it to be true, call Almighty God to witneſs to, not a ſpecious, but a moſt audacious and blaſphemous falſehood. [xxxviii. 559.]

Mr Rous, the new member for Shafteſbury, inſiſted, that there was one point, as a grand preliminary, which muſt be the baſis of every conciliatory ſtep on either ſide; that was, a clear inequivocal acknowledgement of the legiſlative ſupremacy of the Britiſh parliament. If that was not to be obtained but by the force of arms, he confeſſed, that he would be better pleaſed to ſee Britain dying of the wounds ſhe might receive in this unnatural conflict given by her rebellious ungrateful children, than conſent to one condeſcending ſtep that might tend to tarniſh her former glories.

Mr Byng obſerved, that adminiſtration had all along acted upon ſyſtem, and however miſtaken they might be as to ſome of the effects of their meaſures, they never loſt ſight of the great object they had in contemplation from the beginning; that was, to compel America to conſent to unconditional ſubmiſſion; which was, in other words, to conſent to be ſlaves; or, in the event of their refuſal, and conſequent reſiſtance, to endeavour to ſubdue or to extirpate them.—This he contended was the great pervading principle which governed the American ſyſtem, and ſuch was the intention of thoſe to whom carrying it into execution was committed. The declaration imports one thing, the obvious contents another; ſo that whatever the declaration promiſes, can be of no avail, but to miſlead America by falſe lights. Our aim is unconditional ſubmiſſion; every conceſſion beyond that miniſters can explain away or diſavow.—He ſhould not have ſo very particularly adverted to thoſe circumſtances, he ſaid, if it had not called to his recollection the fate of a near relation, who fell a ſacrifice to the ſame treacherous motives of ſelf-acquittal. [xix. 202.].

Lord George Germaine roſe to give his reaſons for not publiſhing the declaration in the London gazette. He ſaid, the declaration did not arrive with the other diſpatches, but was left at Plymouth with other matters; that when it did arrive, he did not think it of importance enough to make a part of the London gazette; as it was already paſted againſt the walls of New York, and many copies of it ſent all over America: That as it was only a preliminary, he conceived it altogether unuſual, as he remembered the converſations between Lord Chatham (when Mr Pitt) and Monſ. de Buſſy [xxiii. 544.], previous to the finiſhing the treaty of peace with France, were never publiſhed. He declared himſelf averſe to the preſent motion, as it would deprive General and Lord Howe of the honour of making peace with America, an honour which he flattered himſelf the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe wiſhed them to have. And as to the proclamation for a faſt, he bid the gentlemen recollect the American declaration for independency [xxxviii. 433.], and then aſk, if the rebels had not publiſhed "ſpecious falſehoods?" He bid them read their ſeveral other publications, and he doubted not they would all agree with him, that the aſſertion was moſt true. But he obſerved, he could eaſily account for his not ſeeing the matter in the ſame light as the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite him; he was neither ſo accompliſhed an orator, nor ſo excellent a divine!

Mr Dunning opened with obſerving, that he was not at the opera on Tueſday evening; and as he did not imagine any news-paper contained any matter likely to entertain him, he had not read one that day; that he came down to Weſtminſter-hall in the way of his profeſſion, and had come from thence into the Houſe, without any previous knowledge of the debate; but as the declaration read from the news-paper [produced by the Noble Lord his friend] had been declared to be authentic by the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and the other Noble Lord who ſat next, [North and G. Germaine], it was evident that news-paper information was to be truſted as much as that given in any other manner. He declared his amazement, that the motion which had been made ſhould be deemed ſudden and ill-timed; he ſaid, he knew of no time more proper for appointing a committee for the

reviſion

reviſion of ſuch acts as were deemed grievances by the Americans than the preſent; that the queſtion was not now, what ſhould be altered, and what ſhould remain in force? that thoſe were conſiderations to be agitated when they came into a committee; that he thought it was high time the legiſlature of G. Britain gave America reaſon to ſuppoſe they would not always turn a deaf ear to her complaints; that it appeared by the declaration of Lord Howe, that he had promiſed, in the King's name, that ſuch acts as they thought grievances ſhould be reviſed; that the promiſe went to an aſſertion, that parliament as a branch of the legiſlature, would enable the King to keep his word; and that therefore parliament ſhould ſecond the King's endeavours to reſtore peace, by beginning the good work with a reviſal of the acts which oppreſſed America, and a removal of every obſtacle to a reconciliation. He ſaid, the remark of a learned gentleman (who had taken the other ſide of the queſtion) relative to the futility of the Houſe's taking into their conſideration what they thought the grievances of America, becauſe it might afterwards appears they were not conſidered by the Americans as grievances, was notoriouſly ill-founded: That the gentleman did himſelf and the Houſe much wrong, if, becauſe parliament had collectively been blind to the ſeveral petitions and publications of America, he ſuppoſed that the members, as individuals, had been equally blind, and neglected to peep into the petitions which had been preſented: That all the members had made themſelves maſters of the ſubject; and that the Houſe knew the grievances America had to complain of, was well aware what ſhe felt as grievances, and might with great certainty proceed to redreſs them. He ſaid, the learned gentleman had given ſome new ideas of liberty; he had declared, that America muſt be ſubdued, America muſt be conquered, in order to her deliverance. This ſort of deliverance was to him a new conſequence of conqueſt; from all that he had read or heard, he never knew that a conquered people were a free people; and he believed the Houſe would join with him in ſuppoſing, that from time immemorial the very reverſe of freedom had been the fate of the conquered. As to the obſervation, that Lord Howe's firſt proclamation was neceſſary to inform the public, that Lord Howe was arrived in America, he ſaid, it might alſo have been proper to have publiſhed the preſent proclamation to ſhew that he was ſtill there. The Noble Lord [G. Germaine], he ſaid, had accommodated himſelf to all parties, in his reaſons for not publiſhing the declaration in the gazette. To thoſe who thought it ought to have been made public, he had declared, any man might read it in the news-papers; and to thoſe who wiſhed and thought it ought to be kept private, he had ſaid, none could read it but thoſe who choſe to take a voyage to New York, where they would find it paſted on the walls of the half-burnt houſes; and that he had not printed it in the gazette, becauſe Lord Chatham's private negotiations with Monſ. de Buſſy were not printed there. He ſhould give his vote for the motion, (although, he ſaid, he knew it would not be carried); and ended with declaring, in reply to Lord G. Germaine's obſervation about the faſt-proclamation, that he thought a church an improper place to promulgate a court-creed in, and that ſo to act was to profane the place of worſhip.

The Houſe divided: For the motion, 47; againſt it, 109.

Preliminary Addreſs to the PENNSYLVANIA ALMANACK, *intitled, Poor Richard's Almanack, for the year* 1758. *Printed at Philadelphia.*

[Said to be written by Dr Franklin.]

COURTEOUS READER,

I Have heard, that nothing gives an author ſo great pleaſure as to find his works reſpectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleaſure I have ſeldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may ſay it without vanity, an eminent author (of Almanacks) annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother-authors in the ſame way (for what reaſon I know not) have ever been very ſparing in their applauſes; and no other author has taken the leaſt notice of me; ſo that, did not my writings produce me ſome ſolid Pudding, the great deficiency of Praiſe would have quite diſcouraged me.

I concluded, at length, that the people were the beſt judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and beſides, in my rambles, where I am not perſonally known, I have frequently heard one or other

other of my adages repeated, with "As poor Richard ſays" at the end on't. This gave me ſome ſatisfaction; as it ſhewed not only that my inſtructions were regarded, but diſcovered likewiſe ſome reſpect for my authority: and I own, that, to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating thoſe wiſe ſentences, I have ſometimes quoted myſelf with great gravity.

Judge then how much I have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I ſtopped my horſe lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants goods. The hour of ſale not being come, they were converſing on the badneſs of the times, and one of the company called to a plain, clean, old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't theſe heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How ſhall we be ever able to pay them? What would you adviſe us to?" Father Abraham ſtood up, and replied,—"If you'd have my advice, I'll give it you in ſhort: "For a word to the wiſe is enough; and many words won't fill a buſhel," as poor Richard ſays." They joined in deſiring him to ſpeak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows.

"Friends, (ſays he), and neighbours, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and if thoſe laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more eaſily diſcharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to ſome of us. We are taxed twice as much by our Idleneſs, three times as much by our Pride, and four times as much by our Folly; and from theſe taxes the commiſſioners cannot eaſe or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and ſomething may be done for us; "God helps them that help themſelves," as poor Richard ſays, in his Almanack.

It would be thought a hard government that ſhould tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its ſervice; but Idleneſs taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is ſpent in abſolute ſloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is ſpent in idle employments, or amuſements that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diſeaſes, abſolutely ſhortens life. "Sloth, like ruſt, conſumes faſter than Labour wears, while the key uſed is always bright," as poor Richard ſays. "But doſt thou love life? then do not ſquander time, for that's the ſtuff life is made of," as poor Richard ſays. How much more than is neceſſary do we ſpend in ſleep! forgetting that "the ſleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be ſleeping enough in the grave," as poor Richard ſays. "If time be of all things the moſt precious, waſting time muſt be (as poor Richard ſays) the greateſt prodigality;" ſince, as he elſewhere tells, "Loſt time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough." Let us then up, and be doing, and doing to the purpoſe; ſo by diligence ſhall we do more with leſs perplexity. "Sloth makes all things difficult, but Induſtry all eaſy," as poor Richard ſays; and, "He that riſeth late, muſt trot all day, and ſhall ſcarce overtake his buſineſs at night; while Lazineſs travels ſo ſlowly, that Poverty ſoon overtakes him," as we read in poor Richard; who adds, "Drive thy buſineſs, let not that drive thee;" and, "Early to bed, and early to riſe, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wiſe."

So what ſignifies wiſhing and hoping for better times? We make theſe times better if we beſtir ourſelves. "Induſtry need need not wiſh," as poor Richard ſays; and, "He that lives upon Hope, will die faſting." "There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands; or, if I have, they are ſmartly taxed;" and, (as poor Richard likewiſe obſerves), "He that hath a trade hath an eſtate; and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour:" but then the trade muſt be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the eſtate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are induſtrious, we ſhall never ſtarve; for, as poor Richard ſays, "At the working-man's houſe Hunger looks in, but dares not enter." Nor will the bailiff or the conſtable enter; for "Induſtry pays debts, while Deſpair increaſeth them," ſays poor Richard. What though you have found no treaſure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy? "Diligence is the mother of Good-luck," as poor Richard ſays; and, "God gives all things to Induſtry; then plough deep while ſluggards ſleep, and you ſhall have corn to ſell and to keep," ſays poor Dick. Work while it is called to-day; for you know not how much you may be hindered to morrow; which

makes poor Richard ſay, "One to-day is worth two to-morrows;" and farther, "Have you ſomewhat to do to-morrow, do it to-day." If you were a ſervant, would you not be aſhamed that a good maſter ſhould catch you idle? Are you then your own maſter? "Be aſhamed to catch yourſelf idle," as poor Dick ſays. When there is ſo much to be done for yourſelf, your family, your country, and your gracious King, be up by peep of day; "Let not the ſun look down, and ſay, Inglorious here he lies!" Handle your tools without mittens; remember, that "The cat in gloves catches no mice," as poor Richard ſays. It is true, there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but ſtick to it ſteadily, and you will ſee great effects; for, "Conſtant dropping wears away ſtones, and, By diligence and patience the mouſe ate into the cable; and, Little ſtrokes fell great oaks," as poor Richard ſays in his Almanack, the year I cannot juſt now remember.

Methinks I hear ſome of you ſay, "Muſt a man afford himſelf no leiſure?" —— I will tell thee, my friend, what poor Richard ſays: "Employ thy time well, if thou meaneſt to gain leiſure; and ſince thou art not ſure of a minute, throw not away an hour." Leiſure is time for doing ſomething uſeful; this leiſure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; ſo that, as poor Richard ſays, "A life of leiſure, and a life of lazineſs, are two things." Do you imagine that ſloth will afford you more comfort than labour? No: for, as poor Richard ſays, "Troubles ſpring from idleneſs, and grievous toil from needleſs eaſe. Many without labour would live by their wits only, but they break for want of ſtock." Whereas Induſtry gives comfort, and plenty, and reſpect. "Fly pleaſure, and they'll follow you; The diligent ſpinner has a large ſhift; and, Now I have a ſheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow;" all which is well ſaid by poor Richard.

But with our induſtry, we muſt likewiſe be ſteady, ſettled, and careful, and overſee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not truſt too much to others; for, as poor Richard ſays,

"I never ſaw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve ſo well as thoſe that ſettled be."

And again, "Three removes is as bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep thy ſhop, and thy ſhop will keep thee;" and again, "If you would have your buſineſs done, go; if not, ſend." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himſelf muſt either hold or drive."

And again, "The eye of a maſter will do more work than both his hands;" and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;" and again, "Not to overſee workmen, is to leave them your purſe open." Truſting too much to others care is the ruin of many: for, as the Almanack ſays, "In the affairs of the world, men are ſaved, not by faith, but by the want of it:" but a man's own care is profitable; for, ſaith poor Dick, "Learning is to the ſtudious, and riches to the careful, as well as power to the bold, and heaven to the virtuous." And farther, "If you would have a faithful ſervant, and one that you like, ſerve yourſelf." And again, he adviſeth to circumſpection and care, even in the ſmalleſt matters, becauſe ſometimes "A little neglect may breed great miſchief;" adding, "For want of a nail the ſhoe was loſt; for want of a ſhoe the horſe was loſt; and for want of a horſe the rider was loſt;" being overtaken and ſlain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horſe-ſhoe nail.

So much for Induſtry, my friends, and attention to one's own buſineſs; but to theſe we muſt add Frugality, if we would make our Induſtry more certainly ſucceſsful. A man may, if he knows not how to ſave as he gets, "keep his noſe all his life to the grindſtone, and die not worth a groat at laſt." "A fat kitchen makes a lean will," as poor Richard ſays; and,

"Many eſtates are ſpent in the getting,
Since women for tea forſook ſpinning and knitting,
And men for punch forſook hewing and ſplitting."

"If you would be wealthy, (ſays he, in another Almanack), think of ſaving as well as of getting: The Indies have not made Spain rich, becauſe her out-goes are greater than her in-comes."

Away then with your expenſive follies, and you will not have much cauſe to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for, as poor Dick ſays,

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth ſmall, and the want great."

And

And farther, "What maintains one vice, would bring up two children." You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more coſtly, cloaths a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember what Poor Richard ſays, "Many a little makes a mickle;" and farther, "Beware of little expences; a ſmall leak will ſink a great ſhip;" and again, "Who dainties loves, ſhall beggars prove; and moreover, "Fools make feaſts, and wiſe men eat them."

Here you are all got together at this ſale of fineries and nicknacks. You call them *goods*, but if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to ſome of you. You expect they will be ſold cheap, and perhaps they may for leſs than they coſt; but if you have no occaſion for them, they muſt be dear to you. Remember what poor Richard ſays, "Buy what thou haſt no need of, and ere long thou ſhalt ſell thy neceſſaries." And again, "At a great pennyworth pauſe a while:" He means, that perhaps the cheapneſs is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by ſtraitening thee in thy buſineſs, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he ſays, "Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." Again, poor Richard ſays, "It is fooliſh to lay out money in a purchaſe of repentance;" and yet this folly is practiſed every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanack: "Wiſe men (as poor Dick ſays) learn by others harms, fools ſcarcely by their own; but, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*" Many a one, for the ſake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half-ſtarved their families: "Silk and ſattins, ſcarlet and velvets, (as poor Richard ſays), put out the kitchen-fire." Theſe are not the neceſſaries of life; they can ſcarcely be called the conveniencies; and yet, only becauſe they look pretty, how many want to have them? The artificial wants of mankind thus become more numerous than the natural; and, as poor Dick ſays, "For one poor perſon, there are an hundred indigent." By theſe, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of thoſe whom they formerly deſpiſed, but who through induſtry and frugality have maintained their ſtanding; in which caſe it appears plainly, "A Ploughman on his legs is higher than a Gentleman on his knees," as poor Richard ſays. Perhaps they have had a ſmall eſtate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think "It is day, and will never be night;" that a little to be ſpent out of ſo much is not worth minding: "A child and a fool (as poor Richard ſays) imagine twenty ſhillings and twenty years can never be ſpent, but always be taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, ſoon comes to the bottom;" then, as poor Dick ſays, "When the well is dry, they know the worth of water." But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice: "If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow ſome; for he that knows a borrowing goes a ſorrowing; and, indeed, ſo does he that lends to ſuch people when he goes to get it in again." Poor Dick farther adviſes, and ſays,

"Pond pride of dreſs, is ſure a very curſe;
Ere fancy you conſult, conſult your purſe."

And again, "Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more ſaucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you muſt buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but poor Dick ſays, "It is eaſier to ſuppreſs the firſt deſire, than to ſatisfy all that follow it." And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as the frog to ſwell, in order to equal the ox.

"Veſſels large may venture more,
But little boats ſhould keep near ſhore."

'Tis however a folly ſoon puniſhed; for "Pride that dines on Vanity, ſups on Contempt," as poor Richard ſays. And in another place, "Pride breakfaſted with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and ſupped with Infamy." And after all, of what uſe is this pride of appearance for which ſo much is riſked, ſo much is ſuffered? It cannot promote health, nor eaſe pain; it makes no increaſe of merit in the perſon, it creates Envy, it haſtens Misfortune.

"What is a butterfly? At beſt
He's but a caterpillar dreſt,
The gaudy fop's his picture juſt."

as poor Richard ſays.

But what madneſs muſt it be to run in debt for theſe ſuperfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this ſale, ſix months credit; and that perhaps has induced ſome of us to attend it, becauſe we

we cannot ſpare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But, ah! think what you do when you run in debt. You give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be aſhamed to ſee your creditor: you will be in fear when you ſpeak to him; you will make poor, pitiful, ſneaking excuſes, and by degrees come to loſe your veracity, and ſink into baſe downright lying; for, as poor Richard ſays, "The ſecond vice is lying, the firſt is running in debt." And again, to the ſame purpoſe, "Lying rides upon Debt's back;" whereas a free-born Engliſhman ought not to be aſhamed nor afraid to ſee or ſpeak to any man living. But Poverty often deprives a man of all ſpirit and virtue: "It is hard for an empty bag to ſtand upright," as poor Richard truly ſays. What would you think of that prince, or that government, who ſhould iſſue an edict forbidding you to dreſs like a gentleman or a gentlewoman, on pain of impriſonment or ſervitude? Would you not ſay, that you were free, have a right to dreſs as you pleaſe, and that ſuch an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and ſuch a government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourſelf under that tyranny when you run in debt for ſuch dreſs! Your creditor has authority, at his pleaſure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in gaol for life, or by ſelling you for a ſervant, if you ſhould not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but "Creditors (poor Richard tells us) have better memories than Debtors;" and in another place he ſays, "Creditors are a ſuperſtitious ſect, great obſervers of ſet days and times." The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to ſatisfy it. Or if you bear your debt in mind, the term which at firſt ſeemed ſo long, will, as it leſſens, appear extremely ſhort. Time will ſeem to have added wings to his heels as well as his ſhoulders. "Thoſe have a ſhort Lent (ſaith poor Richard) who owe money to be paid at Eaſter." Then ſince, as he ſays, "the Borrower is a ſlave to the Lender, and the Debtor to the Creditor," diſdain the chain, preſerve your freedom, and maintain your independency; be induſtrious and free, be frugal and free. At preſent, perhaps, you may think yourſelves in thriving circumſtances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but,

"For age and want ſave while you may,
No morning-ſun laſts a whole day,"

as poor Richard ſays.—Gain may be temporary and uncertain; but ever, while you live, expence is conſtant and certain; and "It is eaſier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel," as poor Richard ſays. So "Rather go to bed ſupperleſs than riſe in debt."

"Get what you can, and what you get hold;
It is the ſtone that will turn all your lead into gold,"

as poor Richard ſays. And when you have got the Philoſopher's ſtone, ſure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

This doctrine, my friends, is reaſon and wiſdom: But, after all, do not depend too much upon your own Induſtry, and Frugality, and Prudence, though excellent things; for they may all be blaſted without the bleſſing of Heaven: and therefore aſk that bleſſing humbly, and be not uncharitable to thoſe that at preſent ſeem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember Job ſuffered, and was afterwards proſperous.

And now, to conclude, "Experience keeps a dear ſchool; but fools will learn in no other, and ſcarce in that; for it is true, we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct," as poor Richard ſays. However, remember this, "They that will not be counſelled, cannot be helped," as poor Richard ſays; and further, "That if you will not hear Reaſon, ſhe will ſurely rap your knuckles."

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine; and immediately practiſed the contrary, juſt as if it had been a common ſermon: for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly, notwithſtanding all his cautions, and their own fear of taxes.—I found the good man had thoroughly ſtudied my Almanacks, and digeſted all I had dropped on thoſe topics during the courſe of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me muſt have tired any one elſe, but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it; though I was conſcious that not a tenth part of the wiſdom was my own which he aſcribed to me, but rather the gleanings that I had made of the ſenſe of all ages and nations. However, I reſolved

to be the better for the echo of it; and though I had firſt determined to buy ſtuff for a new coat, I went away, reſolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the ſame, thy profit will be as great as mine.

I am, as ever thine, to ſerve thee.

July 7. 1757. RICHARD SAUNDERS.

To the Author of the SCOT MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following looſe reflections I found in the cabinet of a dear friend whom I have lately loſt.— His mind was of that uncommon frame, which could bear to meditate with complacency and chearfulneſs on a ſubject of doubt, anxiety, and diſmay.— As they may tend to cheriſh the ſame happy diſpoſition in others, they are preſented to you without apology.

"A Materialiſt, who ſuppoſes the ſoul to be but a quality of matter, modified in a certain manner, ſhould be aſked, "Where is the change in the modification of matter at the inſtant that the ſpirit leaves the body?— Each component part of the body retains its form and fituation. The image is ſtill painted on the retina of the eye; as may be proved by taking it out of its ſocket, and placing a white ſubſtance behind it, which will receive the picture of all external objects. And ſo it is with all the organs of ſenſe."

Death, therefore, is not a change of modification in the parts of our body; but as the body remains the ſame, it muſt be the ſeparation of a ſubſtance perfectly diſtinct from the body.

In what manner the ſoul ſhould ever be united to the body, is as incomprehenſible, as that they ſhould ever exiſt ſeparately and diſtinct.

But we know that the ſoul is not congenial with the embryo, but united to it at a certain period of its growth; — we know likewiſe, that at another period this intelligent ſubſtance leaves its material companion: — two facts which prove it to be a ſeparate ſubſtance: And it is eaſier for me to conceive it to be a ſubſtance capable of a ſeparate exiſtence, than to ſuppoſe it only a reſult of compounded matter.

Is there any other compoſition of matter but the animal compoſition, which forms a reſult reſembling intelligence?

What then, do we fear in death, which is but a change in the mode of our exiſtence?

We made one change when we came into life; and why ſhould we fear to make another?

Do we change our maſter in that afterſtate? — do we ceaſe to be under the government of that being who took care of us in this life?

Have we leſs reaſon to truſt that He will wiſely diſpoſe of us after this life, than we have, that He will care for us during what yet remains of it?

With equal reaſon ſhould I fear to live to-morrow, as fear to die.

The chief ſource of the fear of Death is in the ignorance of the nature of that ſtate which ſucceeds. We dread it as ſomething unknown; a dark labyrinth, of which we know not the termination; a path where thouſands go before, but there is none to inform us of its iſſue.

Thus we fear every thing that we do not know. The firſt navigator feared to truſt his bark out of ſight of the ſhore; but experience ſoon taught him, that the diſtant ocean was more tranquil than the ſhallow bays. The Æquatorial as well as the Polar regions, while unknown, were deemed uninhabitable. A blind man fears to tread a path with which he is unacquainted.

Fear, therefore, is no proof of the certainty of danger. That terror is childiſh which ariſes ſolely from uncertainty.

But another ſource of the fear of Death is the dread of the pain ſuppoſed to attend the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body.

But here, perhaps, we judge erroneouſly. It is certain that an acute diſeaſe is painful: but if the diſeaſe is painful, the termination of that pain ſhould be pleaſant.

The laſt ſtruggle is probably the eaſieſt. The ſenſes are gradually abſorpt. Now we know that the abſorption of the ſenſes is rather pleaſant than painful. It is pleaſant to ſink gradually into ſleep; and perhaps it is a ſimilar abſorption of the faculties when we die.

The forethought or expectation of dying conſtitutes its pain; for were we divorced of that, our laſt illneſs would be no more ſevere than others from which we have recovered.

Animals which have not forethought or apprehenſion of death, appear to die eaſily. When mortally wounded, they cloſe their eyes, as in a ſleep, and expire often without the ſmalleſt ſtruggle.

To balance thoſe fears which ariſe from uncertainty, we need but to review thoſe conſolations,

conſolations, for ſome of which we have well-founded, and for others abſolute certainty.

We have the certainty of deliverance from much miſery.—Chained to a maſs of matter which is in a continual progreſs to decay, the ſoul ſhares in all the pains and diſeaſes of its frail vehicle. But looſed from the body, ſhe is emancipated from her bondage, and is free to the exertion of her native powers, without incumbrance or reſtraint.

The victim of diſeaſe ſhall exchange his ſickly frame for angelic ſtrength and beauty.

The wounds of the ſpirit, more ſevere than the keeneſt anguiſh of the body, ſhall then be healed for ever.

Patient merit ſhall no longer ſuffer "the ſpurn of the unworthy."

The poor ſhall ceaſe to bow beneath the rod of the oppreſſor.

The capricious changes of Fortune, the ſtroke of unforeſeen calamity, the death of friends and protectors, leaving us comfortleſs and abandoned,—from all theſe, which conſtitute the miſeries of life, we have a certain deliverance.

To theſe conſolations, we add the hopes which ariſe from Reaſon and Religion.

To the good and virtuous man the balance of expectation in an after ſtate is ſurely comfortable.

Whether we ſhall draw pleaſure from the ſame ſources whence we now derive it, is among the *arcana* that are for ever ſhut to mortal eyes.

As our faculties are at preſent conſtituted, we cannot eaſily conceive other ſources.

If the ſoul ſhall exiſt through the medium of ſenſes, we can figure enjoyments reſembling thoſe which conſtitute our preſent happineſs.

The pleaſures ariſing from the virtuous affections are the higheſt of which we can conceive the ſoul to be capable;—moſt certainly, not unworthy of heaven itſelf.

Friends ſhall unite, no more to part;—the huſband and the wife, the orphans and their father, the mother and her child.

The moſt diſtant ages ſhall unite.—The virtuous ſhall aſſociate with the models of their life, thoſe illuſtrious characters, the wiſe and good that diſtinguiſhed ancient days.

The philoſopher ſhall find his long-ſought truth;—the counſels of Providence ſhall reſolve the doubts of the Metaphyſician.—The love of Knowledge muſt then have its higheſt gratification, in the diſcovery of thoſe great *arcana* which the weak eye of human reaſon fails to reach."

To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

READING, ſome months ſince, in a periodical publication, the journal of a woman of high taſte; and meeting with the following by accident, written, as it appears, by the wife of a man in the country, who had but a ſcanty income, and was burdened with a family; I thought the contraſt ſufficiently ſtriking, if it has no other merit, to intitle it to a place in your Magazine.

"SUNDAY. Roſe pretty early. Reſolved to go to church with my family; but a little chagrined when I reflected, that Kitty's gown was very ſo ſo;—Tom's breeches wanted ſeating;—Harry's coat much the worſe for the wear;—little Ned and Bill's ſhoes had been cobled extremely, and were apt to run down at heel.—However, ill-health only ſhould prevent our joining in public worſhip:—bruſhed them up as well as poſſible: huſband and ſelf headed them to church.—An excellent ſermon from Dr Harriſon: the text, "Take no thought for to morrow," &c.—much comforted by it. Dined on a ſhoulder of mutton and potatoes;—good appetites and thankful hearts.—At church again in the afternoon.—Mrs Dulcet's to tea.—Mem. A moſt excellent woman.—Chearful, pious, and friendly.—Two hours ſlid away imperceptibly in chearful chat, without detraction: not always the caſe that at country tea-tables.—Heard the young folks read, and to bed about ten.

MONDAY. Waked, full of diſtreſſing thoughts: the good ſermon obliterated, or ſwallowed up, by carking care.—Kitty ſixteen,—no portion,—full of ſenſibility,—loves reading,—has a taſte for books,—of a delicate frame,—cannot labour as a houſehold drudge,—likes the needle,—is ingenious, and induſtrious, but no friend to put her in a way wherein her talents might turn to emolument.—Tom of age to go apprentice, but no money for a premium.—Harry wiſhing for ſchool-books, which cannot be bought.—Little Ned and Bill only anxi-

ous for bread, ſhoes, and ſtockings.— Throw aſide theſe tormenting reflections: —A little breakfaſt,— faces all chearful, but my poor man's.—Set down to mending old linen till one.— Dine on cold mutton.— Walked out with my daughter. Mem. The ſpring unfolds its beauties with equal benevolence to all, and the pure ſnowdrop courts the hand of Indigence with as much complacency as that of the minion of Fortune.— Drank tea. Query, is not that an unwarrantable indulgence? — but we have often ſhort dinners.—Our ſmall beer is indeed ſmall.— Thus do we always find excuſes for our favourite gratifications.— At the needle till night, eat a cruſt of bread, and to bed.

TUESDAY. Roſe at ſix; called the poor maid; — the ſervant of ſuch poor people is intitled to that epithet.— Set her to waſhing the linen, (not an immenſe quantity), while Kitty and ſelf buſtled in the other houſehold matters. — Breakfaſted.— The children at ſchool. — The butcher brought in his bill, viz. a quarter's, amounting to L. 5, 10 s.; — told him, I would give it Mr Johnſon: — he looked ſurly.— Deſired him to ſend a neck of mutton: — believed he had not one,— might have a breaſt: — however, a neck was ſent.— Broth for dinner.— Mrs Dulcet ſent for us to tea.— Johnſon, ſelf, and Kitty went: — forgot, as uſual, in her ſweet ſociety, the cares that weighed me down.— She too has been a diſciple in the ſchool of Adverſity: — her heart is meliorated without loſing its chearfulneſs: — nor will ſhe allow of ſorrow, but for guilt, or the death of friends. — Supped with her.— Grieved at the report that prevailed of one of the Royal Family being dead, and a general mourning. Mem. Hard upon us, to be obliged to get mourning, and yet it can't be diſpenſed with in my huſband's ſituation. Johnſon (who ſometimes extracts a jeſt from his own poverty) ſaid, it would be a good ſcheme, to get the hatter to immerſe us in his dye-kettle, juſt as we were; at which we laughed. — Supped there. — came home late; — the children all aſleep.— And ſo cl ſes Tueſday.

WEDNESDAY. A fine morning to dry our poor linen. — Breakfaſted as uſual.— This morning's poſt brought a letter from my uncle Stapleford: — preſſes for one year's intereſt for the loan of fifty pounds (five years ſince), which, if he has not in a week, he will ſeize for the principal. Mem. he is worth twenty thouſand pounds, has no family, has had five per cent. punctually paid for the ſaid five years: I am his next heir, but ſhall moſt probably wade to the end of my difficulties, and go to ſleep before.— Muſt write a ſupplicating letter for forbearance, for I am ſure we cannot pay immediately.— At a loſs for dinner: — heard ſprats cried; — bought enough for ſeven pence to dine us all.— Told Kitty, I would ſpeak the next day to Mrs Keen for ſome plain work for her to do.— Importuned by a poor beggar (with many tears) for a dry cruſt; — wept with her; — gave a ſlice from the loaf, and the remaining ſprats.— The boys will come home hungry, but there is cheeſe; tea will ſupply my ſupper. My poor Johnſon came home much dejected, *Stitch* the tailor, whom he owes ſeven pounds, had inſulted him at a public houſe: — deſired him not to mind it; — put him in mind that on Friday he would receive twenty pounds: — but then there is the butcher's bill; — would not remind him of that then.— A melancholy evening: —to bed at eleven, after talking over all our embarraſſments, to which appeared no end.

THURSDAY. Roſe, I truſt, in no ill frame of mind: — our habitation glorioufly illuminated by the morning-ſun: — poured out my heart to that GREAT BEING, of whom the ſun (powerful as he is) can give us but a faint idea; — thankful that we wanted not a meal, which, though ſcanty, thouſands wanted.— Breakfaſted. — Ironed linen. — Afraid to ſend to Haunch's for a joint of meat: — at laſt took courage, procured a piece of beef, which, with the addition of a pudding, will furniſh out to-morrow's dinner.— In the afternoon dreſs'd a little, and waited on Mrs Keen. — Coldly received.— Aſked for work for Kitty: ſhe is ſurpriſed that I let the girl wear her hair ſo high; — wonders, now ſhe is ſo old, I do not do without a ſervant; — thinks we might get Tom out without much money; — many London tradeſmen would be glad of ſuch a lad; he might be an errand-boy at firſt indeed; but as he can write ſo well, and ſo forth, he would get higher; — Johnſon himſelf, ſhe thought, might teach the little-ones, and ſave their ſchooling; — and he will have time enough, perhaps ſoon, as ſhe hears there is a new regulation in his office, by which means his

duty

duty will be leſs, and conſequently his appointment reduced.—This news, and her inſults, melted me into tears.—She aſked me to tea; of which I accepted, not being willing to diſtreſs my dear ones by returning with a crying face.—Wiped up my tears, and received from her a dozen of ſhirts for my daughter to make. Mem. This woman was my mother's ſervant, but had married a man who had made his way in the world (in the ſame manner ſhe had chalked out for Tom) and left her rich.—Supped with ſome degree of chearfulneſs, and retired to reſt.

FRIDAY. Slept late.—Agreeable dreams.—Ought I to murmur, if a ſerene night ſucceeds a ſorrowful day? Poor Johnſon received his pittance:—in a thouſand ſtraits how to apply it in the beſt manner:—at laſt paid Haunch's whole account,—half Stitch's bill,—poor Sufan's year's wages,—no leſs than three pounds,—half a year's rent, amounting to four ditto,—ſeveral ſmall accounts with the grocer, &c. no money to come for many months.—Wrote to Mr Stapleford;—muſt ſqueeze out a trifle for neceſſary odd matters;—the children muſt have ſhoes, and I have not a decent apron to tie on;—my green gown muſt be turned, and perhaps Kate's ſtriped may bear it too; but that we can do ourſelves.—For dinner cold beef and hot potatoes.—Bought myſelf an apron, Kitty a hat, and the boys each a pair of ſhoes.—Drank tea with Mrs Latter, who ſhewed me a many things, which I truly wanted; but I will not contract debts without ſome proſpect of payment.—Treated ourſelves this evening with a baſon of ſmall punch,—forgot our cares,—retired late, and ſlept ſoundly.

SATURDAY. Waked Kitty betimes to ſit cloſe to her needle.—Whilſt we were chearfully at breakfaſt, comes a letter from Mr Collins in London, to whom my huſband was bound for a hundred pounds for his couſin and friend Briſtow, giving us to underſtand, that Briſtow was gone off, and if he (Mr Collins) had not the money immediately, he would bring an execution into the houſe.—Overwhelmed with this intelligence, and the more ſo, as I had perſuaded the poor man to be engaged from a grateful motive, as Briſtow was the means of procuring him his preſent eſtabliſhment.—Burſt into tears.—Mr Stapleford will be exaſperated beyond meaſure.—Deſired Mr Johnſon to take an account of every thing,—give them all,—and let us croud into a garret, and live on bread and water.—But ſee the ways of Providence!—Before I had well done ſpeaking, comes a ſpecial meſſenger from my uncle's houſe, with the news of his death, and that he had left me every thing.—Mr Johnſon ſet out immediately,—dined luxuriouſly with my children, though not on dainties:—our gratifications were of the mental kind.—Mrs Dulcet congratulated me with heartfelt joy.—Mrs Keen likewiſe paid her compliments: and ſo great an alteration has taken place in a few hours, that Kitty is genteel, ſenſible, and well-educated; my boys are fine, promiſing children; and I have always been the beſt of managers, wives, and mothers. Such is the miraculous effect of money:—but I, from the bottom of my heart, ſay, "Lord be with us in all time of our wealth."

Such, Sir, is this week's journal, on which I ſhall make no farther comment, but am, &c. A—— B——

Mr URBAN, *Nov.* 1776.

PRevious to the firſt blow given in the war which commenced in the year 1740, a Captain Engliſh, who happened to be on board Ld Aubrey Beauclerk's ſhip, in the Weſt Indies, told Mr Leſlie, (then his Lordſhip's Lieutenant), that he had a preſentiment that his own life would be the firſt ſacrifice in that war. A few days after, Lord Aubrey fell in with a fleet of French men of war; whom he hailed, and called upon to lower their top-ſails. The Frenchmen refuſed, and Lord Aubrey ordered Mr Leſlie to go forward, and fire one of the forecaſtle-guns among them. As Leſlie left the quarterdeck, he clapt his hand upon Capt. Engliſh's back, and ſaid, "Now for it, my friend; the game is going to begin." The Frenchmen returned a broadſide before Mr Leſlie got back to the quarterdeck; where he found Mr Engliſh dead, and the only man who had received any perſonal injury on board the ſhip. But this was not all: when the body was ſtript, no wound appeared, nor was the manner of his death to be accounted for, till ſome hours afterwards, when it was found, that a ſhot of the enemy had ſtruck againſt one of the muzzles of a quarterdeck-gun, and ſome particles of the ſpray or honeycomb of the gun, had penetrated through the ſkull into the brain. This is a fact, and I dare ſay there are many yet living who remember it.

Gent. Mag. A WONDERER.

NEW

NEW BOOKS; with the Prices, Publiſhers Names, Remarks, and Extracts.

[*The ſignatures annexed, ſhow to whom we are indebted for the remarks, &c.*; M *denoting the* Monthly, *and* C *the* Critical Review; G. *the* Gentleman's Magazine, *&c.*]

Eſſays: [1] *On the nature and immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm.* [2] *On Poetry and Muſic, as they affect the mind:* [3] *On Laughter, and Ludicrous Compoſition;* [4] *On the uſeful of Claſſical Learning. By James Beattie, LL.D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Marſchal college and univerſity of Aberdeen. 1 vol. 12mo. 3l. 1s. in boards.* Creech, Edinburgh.

THere is a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to this book, in number near 500; and of theſe Mrs Montagu ſubſcribes for 30 copies; Lord Dartrey 20; Iſaac Hawkins Browne, Eſq; 14; the Ducheſs of Portland, the Archbiſhop of York, and Lord Newhaven, 10 each; Lord Carysfort, the Earl and the Counteſs Dartmouth, the Biſhops of Durham, London, and Winchester, Lady Newhaven, Earl Spencer, and James Scawen, Eſq; 5 each; Miſs Cooper, —— Macleane, Eſq; and Sir Joſhua Reynolds, 4 each; the Duke of Grafton, and the Counteſs Spencer, 3 each; the Lord Chancellor of England, Lady Lyttelton, and ſeven beſides, 2 each; and Mr Creech, bookſeller in Edinburgh, 100.—A few copies only were printed for ſale.—— We inſert the Author's

ADVERTISEMENT.

THis publication has been attended with ſome peculiar circumſtances, which may be miſunderſtood, and which, therefore, I beg leave to explain.

About three years ago, ſome perſons of diſtinction in England, who had honoured me with their friendſhip, were pleaſed to expreſs a deſire, that the ESSAY ON TRUTH ſhould be printed in a more ſplendid form than that in which it had hitherto appeared; and ſo as to enſure profit, as well as honour, to the author. And the proprietors of the copy-right, being at the ſame time applied to, declared their willingneſs to permit an edition to be printed for his advantage, on his agreeing to certain terms, which were thought reaſonable.

It was then propoſed, that a new edition of *the Eſſay* ſhould be printed in quarto, by ſubſcription. To this the Author had ſome objections. He was apprehenſive, that the ſize of that work might be inadequate to ſuch a purpoſe. Beſides, to publiſh in this manner a book which had already gone through two or three editions *, ſeemed hazardous, becauſe unprecedented; and might, to thoſe who were uninformed of the affair, give ground to ſuſpect the Author of an infirmity, which no perſon who knows him will ever lay to his charge, an exceſſive love of money.

It was anſwered, That the volume might be extended to a ſufficiency of ſize, by printing, along with that *on Truth*, ſome other *Eſſays*, which, though not originally deſigned for the preſs, his Friends, who had ſeen them, were pleaſed to think not unworthy of it; and that the Propoſed Subſcription, being of a peculiar kind, ſhould be conducted in a peculiar manner. "It ſhall never," ſaid the promoters of this undertaking, "be committed to Bookſellers, nor made public by advertiſements; nobody ſhall be *ſolicited* to join in it: we, by ourſelves and our friends, ſhall carry it on, without giving you any further trouble, than juſt to ſignify your conſent, and prepare your materials:—and if there be, as we have reaſon to think there are, many perſons of worth and fortune, who wiſh for ſuch an opportunity as this will afford them, to teſtify their approbation of you and your writings, it would ſeem capricious in you to deprive them of that ſatisfaction, and yourſelf of ſo great an honour."

To a propoſal ſo uncommonly generous the Author could not refuſe his conſent, without giving himſelf airs, which would not have become him. He therefore thankfully acquieſced. And the buſineſs went on: and has now terminated in a way that does him much honour, and demands his moſt grateful acknowledgements to thoſe Noble and Learned Perſons who conducted and encouraged it.

* [There had been five editions of it.]

The Gentleman Farmer: being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by ſubjecting it to the teſt of rational principles. Illuſtrated with copper-plates. [*By Lord Kames.*]. 6*s.* Creech.

THis book treats of the Practice and of the theory of Agriculture.—The firſt

firſt Part is divided into fourteen chapters: 1. Inſtruments of huſbandry; 2. Farm cattle and carriages; 3. Farm-offices; 4. Preparing land for cropping; 5. Culture of plants for food; 6. Culture of graſs; 7. Rotation of crops; 8. Reaping corn and hay crops, and ſtoring them for uſe; 9. Feeding farm-cattle; 10. Culture of other plants proper for a farm; 11. Manures; 12. Fences; 13. The proper ſize of a farm, and the uſeful accommodations it ought to have; 14. What a corn-farm ought to yield in rent. — The Second Part is divided into three chapters: 1. Preliminary obſervations; 2. Food of plants, and fertility of ſoil; 3. Means of fertilizing ſoils. — Many of the chapters are ſubdivided. — An Appendix is added. —— We give a few extracts from the preface.

"I have not mentioned a ſingle article as certain, but what I have practiſed many years with ſucceſs. The inſtructions contained in this book, are founded on repeated experiments and diligent obſervation. If any particular happens to be mentioned that has not come under my inſpection, the reader is warned of it."

"There certainly never was in Scotland a period, when good leſſons in huſbandry were more ſeaſonable than at preſent. This country, growing in population, affords not corn ſufficient for its inhabitants; and yet waſte land abounds, which ſome ſkill and much induſtry would fertilize. Is it not deplorable, that in the beſt-cultivated ſhires, large patches of land ſhould produce nothing but broom and whins, not from barrenneſs, but from indolence? Can greater encouragement to induſtry be wiſhed, than a ready market for every thing the ſoil produces? how different from the condition of Scotland, not more than forty years ago! Can a landholder be employed more profitably for his country, or more honourably as well as profitably for himſelf, than to rouſe emulation among his tenants, by kind treatment, by inſtruction, by example, and by premiums? Let him ſtudy the rules contained in this little work, all of them plain, and adapted to practice. Let him convene his tenants once a-year to a hearty meal, and engage them to follow theſe rules. What if he ſhould beſtow on the deſerving, a plough or a rake of the beſt conſtruction? Land cannot be improved at a cheaper rate It was by ſuch means, that the late John Cockburn of Ormiſtown promoted emulation and induſtry among his people. His patriotic zeal was rewarded: he lived to ſee his eſtate in a higher degree of cultivation, than even to this day is ſeen in any other part of Scotland. The ſame means were employed more extenſively, by the late Earl of Fiſdlater [xxxii. 578.]: the ſkill and perſeverance of that nobleman raiſed his tenants from a torpid ſtate, to a ſurpriſing degree of activity; and few can now vie with them, either for induſtry or knowledge. Had other landlords been equally active, how flouriſhing would agriculture have been in Scotland? Great ſums would annually have been received for corn; inſtead of being imported for ready money, a commodity that can very ill be ſpared. The field is ſtill open: let us join hearts and hands to redeem time wofully miſpent."

"Agriculture is a very ancient art. It has been practiſed every where without intermiſſion; but with very little attention to principles. In ſtudying the principles laid down by writers, I found myſelf in a ſort of labyrinth, carried to and fro without any certain direction. After a long courſe of reading, where there was nothing but darkneſs and diſcrepance, I laid aſide my books, took heart, and, like Des Cartes, commenced my inquiries with doubting of every thing. I reſorted to the book of nature: I ſtudied it with attention: and the ſecond part of this work contains the reſult of my inquiries. It is far from my thoughts, to impoſe my opinions upon others: I pretend only to have reduced the theory of agriculture into a ſort of ſyſtem, more conciſe at leaſt, and more conſiſtent, than has been done by other writers. Many eyes are better than one; and if my theory ſhall be found erroneous, the many that have erred before, will ſerve in ſome meaſure to keep me in countenance. I am not however afraid of any groſs error. An *Imprimatur* from one of the ableſt chymiſts of the preſent age, has given me ſome confidence of being in the right track *."

In the Appendix the Author propoſes the eſtabliſhing, at Edinburgh, a board for the improvement of Agriculture; — to conſiſt of nine members, the moſt no-

* Dr Black profeſſor of chymiſtry in the college of Edinburgh.

ted

ted for ſkill in huſbandry, and for patriotiſm; — to ſerve without fee, but their ſecretary to have 100 l. a-year; — to meet once a-month; — and to be choſen, one named by the juſtices of peace of each corn-county at their quarter-ſeſſions, from among whom the crown to chuſe the nine; — beſide the ſecretary's ſalary, 500 l. public money yearly to be at the diſpoſal of the board. — "The things neceſſary to be undertaken by this board, [ſays the Hon. Author], at the commencement of their operations, will require much labour and ſagacity. The firſt is, to make out a ſtate of the huſbandry practiſed in the different counties; in which notice muſt be taken of the climate, of the ſoil, of the mode of cropping, and of the inſtruments of huſbandry, noting the prices of all the particulars that enter into farming. The next is, a paper of inſtructions for improving huſbandry, ſuited to the ſoil and ſituation of every diſtrict; with ſpecial reference to the preſent practice, ſhowing where it is defective or erroneous, and propoſing the cheapeſt and moſt effectual corrections. Theſe preliminaries being ſettled, the ordinary buſineſs of the board may be carried on eaſily and comfortably. In the firſt place, There is a neceſſity for an inſpector, named by the board, to make a progreſs from time to time in ſucceſſive places, for reporting the progreſs of the improvements directed, and for giving inſtruction in caſes that cannot ſo clearly be put in writing. In this progreſs, ſpecial notice ought to be taken of the beſt-conducted farms, whether by landlords or tenants. A few ſilver medals beſtowed on the moſt deſerving, will rouſe emulation in all, and promote induſtry. Second, This board will conſider it as a capital branch of buſineſs, to anſwer queries, and to ſolicit a correſpondence with men of ſkill. Third, They ought carefully to inform themſelves of every invention that tends to improve the art, and to publiſh what they think uſeful. Fourth, Premiums ought to be propoſed, and diſtributed among thoſe who profit the moſt by the inſtructions of the board. Theſe premiums ought to be ploughs, harrows, carts, conſtructed after the beſt models; which beſide exciting induſtry, would be a means to introduce the beſt huſbandry-inſtruments. Fifth, In no other reſpect would a board of agriculture be ſo uſeful, as in directing proper experiments. Agriculture, though the prime of arts, is far from perfection in any country. This in part is owing to its complex nature; but chiefly, to the length of time that is neceſſary to aſcertain, by a courſe of experiments, any capital point in theory or practice. The life of man is too ſhort for ſuch an undertaking. The only remedy is, to employ many hands upon different experiments; which cannot be done effectually, but under the direction of a board that never dies. Let liſts be made from time to time, of the points that are capable to be aſcertained by experiments: let proper experiments be ſuggeſted: let theſe experiments be diſtributed among perſons of ſkill. And when their ſucceſs is reported, the concluſions that may be drawn from them, ought to be publiſhed. This would be the moſt effectual method that ever has been contrived, to ripen knowledge in huſbandry. To enliven this branch of buſineſs, premiums ought to be propoſed, lucrative as well as honorary. — To make the board proceed with ſpirit, a book or pamphlet ought to be publiſhed annually, containing the tranſactions of the board during the preceding year. The profit of the work is a perquiſite to the ſecretary; which will encourage him to beſtow his utmoſt ſkill in the compilation."

The nature, extent, and importance, of the duty of Allegiance: A ſermon preached at Aberdeen, Dec. 12. 1776, being the faſt-day appointed by the King on account of the rebellion in America. By George Campbell, D. D. Principal of Mariſchal college. 1 s. *Printed at Aberdeen; ſold at Edinburgh by* Dickſon.

EXTRACTS.

Prov. xxiv. 21. — *Meddle not with them that are given to change.*

Two topics are inſiſted on: 1. The rights of magiſtracy; 2. The grounds of the preſent colonial war.

On the firſt the Rev. Preacher ſays, "The precept in my text, prohibits us from favouring innovations in matters of government, or concurring in violent and irregular meaſures, for the purpoſe of effecting ſome change either in the governors, or in the form of government. In proof of this, the texts, Rom. xiii. 1. 2. 5. and 1 Pet. ii. 13. 14. 15. are quoted.

"A

"Are we then (ſay ſome) to conclude, that reſiſtance to governors is in all caſes unlawful; and that whatever part they act, however oppreſſive and tyrannical, the governed have no choice but obedience and ſubmiſſion? I do by no means affirm this. There are few general rules that admit no exception. — Unleſs the nature of the thing require it, we cannot conclude ſo much from a general propoſition. And that the nature of the thing does not in this caſe require it, is manifeſt from this conſideration, that government obliges us in conſcience to obedience and ſubmiſſion, only becauſe it is the means appointed by Providence for promoting one of the moſt important ends, the good of ſociety. If this inſtitution, therefore, in any inſtance, ſhould ſo far degenerate into tyranny, that all the miſeries of a civil war conſequent on reſiſtance, would be leſs terrible than the ſlavery and oppreſſion ſuffered under the government, then, and only then, could reſiſtance be ſaid to be either incumbent as a duty, or even lawful. It cannot reaſonably be denied, that the principle of ſelf-defence is as natural and juſtifiable in communities as in individuals."

"It holds in general, that no man, no body of men, conſtituting but a ſmaller part of the community, are intitled to reſiſt the magiſtrate by force, in what is properly a private quarrel, even though they ſhould think themſelves, and be in fact, unjuſtly treated by him. For there is a very great difference between not being obliged to give an active obedience, and being intitled to make an active reſiſtance.

I admit that caſes may be ſuppoſed ſo atrociouſly barbarous, that nature would reclaim againſt the ſeverity of this doctrine, and the heart of every feeling perſon would juſtify the oppreſſed in giving way to the impulſe of that moſt natural and rooted principle of ſelf-defence. But ſuch caſes are uncommon any where, and hardly ever to be found in free or limited governments. Yet even in ſuch caſes, the very utmoſt we can ſay is, that humanity and candour would admit the greatneſs of the provocation as an apology for the reſiſtance, which would be conſidered as excuſable, not regarded as incumbent. In ſupport of authority a poſitive precept is pleaded; in ſupport of ſuch a reſiſtance as has been now ſuppoſed, the utmoſt that could be urged is an implied exception, reſulting from extraordinary circumſtances. In every caſe in which the rule holds, to tranſgreſs it is an invaſion of the rights of others, not only the rights of the magiſtrate, but the right of the ſociety, whoſe peace and order we diſturb; whereas in the particular caſe above ſtated, not to avail one's ſelf of the exception, is only to yield of one's own right; a thing which in moſt caſes is entirely in one's own power."

On the ſecond topic, Dr Campbell ſays, that "the right claimed by the Britiſh parliament to tax our fellow-ſubjects in America," may be called the hinge of the controverſy. —— On which he obſerves, that this right is ſupported by immemorial cuſtom, from the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, as has been proved beyond a doubt by late writers, *The Rights of G. Britain aſſerted* [xxxviii. 68. 707.], *Remarks on the 13th parliament* [xxxvii. 324.], *An Anſwer to the Declaration of the Congreſs* [xxxviii. 652.], &c.; — and that the charters of the coloniſts give no ſupport to exemption from ſuch taxation; in one of them the right is reſerved in expreſs terms [xxxvii. 482.], and in others it is reſerved manifeſtly by implication, in as much as immunities from being taxed are granted for a limited term of years, in ſome longer, in others ſhorter.

Some are inconſiſtent enough (ſays he) to maintain, that our legiſlature has power to make laws on other articles which ſhall bind the colonies, but not to tax them; — "What! have we the command of their perſons, their liberties, their lives, but not of their purſes? May we declare what is criminal in them, what is not, and what crimes ſhall be puniſhed with impriſonment, what with exile, what with ſtripes, and what with death, but cannot affect a ſingle ſhilling of their coin? Is then the union between a man and his money more intimate than that between the ſoul and the body? One would be tempted to believe, that it had been in the head of ſome miſer, whoſe treaſure is his god, that this abſurd conceit had firſt been gendered."

The Doctor is ſurpriſed at the inconſiſtency of men who admit the legality of the navigation-act, and yet deny the legality of taxing.

"The more conſiſtent patrons of the American cauſe (ſays he) deny, that the legiſlative

legiſlative power of the Britiſh ſenate can juſtly extend to the colonies in any thing; becauſe men cannot be bound by laws to which they have not given their conſent. But when theſe men are puſhed for an explanation, their *conſent* dwindles at laſt to no more than that by our conſtitution the minority are ſo far determined by the act of the majority, and thoſe who have no voice in the election as well as the electors, by the majority of the elected preſent at the paſſing of any act, as to be obliged to ſubmit to it as the law of the land. But in this ſenſe it may with equal truth be affirmed, that in the ariſtocratical ſtate of Venice, the people are bound by no laws but thoſe to which they have given their conſent; becauſe, by their conſtitution, the plebeians are determined by the deed of the patricians; and are therefore to be underſtood as virtual and implicit conſenters. Nay, ye may extend the maxim to the inhabitants of Turky, who, by the conſtitution of their country, may with equal propriety be conſidered as conſenting to the declared will of the Grand Signior. 'The will of a majority from which I differ, is no more my will, their opinion which I diſbelieve is no more my opinion, than if they were the will and opinion of a ſingle perſon only: and I can never be held to be ſelf governed, if my conduct muſt be regulated by the will and opinion of others, and not by my own.— If any where the idea of a democracy wherein every member is his own lawgiver is realized, it is in the diets and dietines of Poland: for there every member has it in his power to ſtop the proceedings of the whole. The conſequence is, that no-where, under ſophi, mogul, or ſultan, is there leſs order, leſs liberty, leſs ſecurity, than there. Every man is at the mercy of every man. Is this chaotic jumble the great idol of our modern republicans?"

The Doctor having tried the novel maxims of our modern republicans by the light of reaſon, brings them alſo to the Chriſtian touch-ſtone, the Bible. "Hear Chriſt's faithful ſervant Paul: *Let every ſoul be ſubject to the higher powers; for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whoſoever therefore reſiſteth the power, reſiſteth the ordinance of God. And they that reſiſt, ſhall receive to themſelves damnation*, or judgement. No limitation is here annexed: magiſtrates are denoted by terms of the moſt extenſive ſignification, that we may know that the intention was to comprehend thoſe under every conſtitution. The powers actually in being at the time, to which the people were commanded to be ſubjected, were the powers of the Roman government; not of the republic, but of the empire, a new ſpecies of monarchy, elective, irregular, and very arbitrary.

In regard to tribute, nothing can be more expreſs: *Render to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, cuſtom to whom cuſtom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour.* What ſhall we ſay to this paſſage, if all cuſtom and tribute are naturally and eſſentially free gifts on the part of the people? and if, conſequently, no tribute or cuſtom could be due to any man to whom they had not previouſly, either perſonally, or by their repreſentatives, freely given and granted it? [xxxvii. 345.]——Nothing can be more deciſive on this point, than our Saviour's reply to a queſtion put by the Jews. After aſking them to ſhow him the tribute-money, and being told that it bore Ceſar's image and ſuperſcription, he immediately rejoined, *Render therefore to Ceſar the things which are Ceſar's, and to God the things which are God's.* Yet it is certain, that to this tax, or any other exacted by the Romans, the conſent of no Jew was ever aſked. Is it ſo then, that this original, this unalienable, this indefeaſible right, to which, in the turgid dialect of America, the laws of nature and of nature's God intitle every man, that no part of his property can be alienated without his own conſent, was totally unknown to our Lord and his apoſtles? Did not they diſcover what is clear as demonſtration to all our Weſtern brethren, that without ſuch conſent, by whatever law or ſtatute the tax was impoſed, it would be no better than *ſtatutable plunder*;—a favourite phraſe of the Congreſs." [xxxvii. 424.]

"Some more moderate advocates for the Americans will plead, That without recurring to any democratical and new-fangled principles, theſe few queſtions for clearing the point may pertinently be aſked: 1. Whether or not have the Britiſh Americans a civil and conſtitutional right to all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects? 2. Is it not a diſtinguiſhing privilege of Britiſh ſubjects, that they are not taxable but by their repreſentatives? 3. If this be the caſe, can the Americans be regularly or juſtly taxed by a parliament

ment in which they have no repreſentatives?

In anſwer to the firſt queſtion, It is admitted they are intitled to all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects.

In anſwer to the ſecond, If the members of the Houſe of Commons are, as the objector ſurely means to ſignify, the repreſentatives only of thoſe by whom they are elected, it is not the privilege of all Britiſh ſubjects, that they are not taxable but by their repreſentatives. This is the privilege of thoſe only who are in a certain way qualified. It is not above one in twenty of the people of England, or above one in a hundred of the people of Scotland, who have a voice in the election of members of parliament. But if the members repreſent alſo thoſe who are not their electors, and have no power, no influence whatever, in electing them, it will be impoſſible to aſſign a good reaſon why they may not be denominated the repreſentatives of all the ſubjects in America, as well as in Britain.

This leads directly to the third queſtion: If, as has been computed, there be at leaſt between ſix and ſeven millions of people in G. Britain, who are taxed by a parliament in which they are not repreſented, it can be deemed neither unreaſonable nor unconſtitutional that there ſhould be about two millions in America in the ſame ſituation.

It would be uncandid not to admit, that there is ſome difference in the caſes. The members of the Houſe of Commons in almoſt every tax they lay on their Britiſh ſubjects, tax themſelves in proportion. The caſe is different in regard to their fellow-ſubjects in America. But this is an inequality that neceſſarily reſults from the difference of ſituation, and is, beſides, more than counterbalanced by ſome motives and difficulties that will ever effectually prevent the legiſlature from going the ſame lengths in taxing the American ſubjects which it may ſafely go in taxing Britons.

But it is notorious, that the former have declared againſt every method that has yet been deviſed for removing this capital objection, the only one of conſequence in the cauſe. The ſimpleſt method would doubtleſs be, to allow them a certain number of repreſentatives in the Houſe of Commons. Againſt this propoſal they have always loudly and vehemently exclaimed [xxxvi. 689.]. Do they favour, what has alſo been ſuggeſted in this controverſy, that a particular and moderate rate ſhould be fixed, according to which the taxes laid on them ſhould uniformly bear a certain proportion to thoſe impoſed on Great Britain? To this they have given no better reception than to the other [xxxviii. 146.]. Yet this would effectually remove the grand difficulty, that the parliament, by loading the Americans, would eaſe themſelves. In this caſe, on the contrary, no burden could be brought on them, but when a proportionably greater is laid on the Britiſh ſubject. Have they then propoſed any method themſelves for removing this obſtacle, this great ſtumbling-block? Nothing that I know of, but a total immunity, or, what is equivalent, to be left to do as they pleaſe. This, and only this, will content them.

The ſum-total of all their propoſals to their Britiſh fellow-ſubjects, before they formally renounced their allegiance, was neither more nor leſs than this. "We will do your king the honour to acknowledge him for our king; we will never refuſe to pay him that compliment, provided no more than compliment is underſtood by it. Judicial proceedings ſhall be in his name, and his name (which will ſerve as well as any other name) ſhall ſtand at the head of our proclamations. Nay, he ſhall nominate to certain offices amongſt us, provided it be in our power to feed or ſtarve the officers, or at leaſt to permit them to act, or tie up their hands, as we happen to like or diſlike their conduct. Though we are not ſatisfied with the reaſonableneſs of the thing, we ſhall, for the preſent, ſubmit to the reſtraints laid on our trade by the act of navigation, provided we have none of your military to guard the execution of that act; and provided further, that when any of our merchants are accuſed of ſmuggling, their cauſe be tried by a jury of ſmugglers; or if any of our people be charged with ſedition and riot, they be tried by a jury of the mob; for this, we think, is in the true ſpirit of trial by jury, which is, that a man be tried by his peers. We do not mean, however, that this privilege ſhall extend in the ſame manner to your cuſtom-houſe officers, and other dependents of the crown; who, if they ſhould be ſent hither, and be accuſed of any crime, ſhall be tried by a jury too, not indeed of cuſtom-houſe-officers, but of

our liberty-men; that is, our rioters and contraband traders, with their patrons and abettors." And who can doubt that they are fit depoſitaries of the lives and properties of revenue-officers and ſoldiers? "We will not be ſo diſreſpectful (however little we value it) as to decline participating in all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, inheritance, ſucceſſion, offices, honours and dignities amongſt you, equally with the natives of Great Britain. Further, we will allow your nation the honour, not only of being at the principal charge in ſupporting the internal government of our provinces, but alſo of protecting us at your own expence, defenſively and offenſively, againſt all our enemies, real or imaginary, by ſea and land, whenever we ſhall think proper to raiſe a clamour; and we will in return agree to give you"—— How much?—"Juſt whatever we pleaſe, and, if we pleaſe, nothing at all."—— A moſt extraordinary covenant, wherein all the obligations are on one ſide, and every thing is diſcretionary on the other."

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Sermons preached at Lincoln's inn, between the years 1765 and 1776: with a large diſcourſe on Chriſt's driving the merchants out of the temple; in which the nature and end of that famous tranſaction is explained. By Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry. 5 s. boards *Cadell.* —— Theſe ſermons are not of the popular kind; they are more addreſſed to the underſtanding than to the heart and the affections. Thoſe who expect to have their taſte for novelty gratified, or to ſee points of curious ſpeculation diſcuſſed with critical accuracy and preciſion, will be diſappointed in the peruſal of them: for the preacher has too juſt an idea of the end of his office, and the decorum of his profeſſional character, to make, from the pulpit, an oſtentatious diſplay of critical acuteneſs, eloquence, or erudition. But thoſe who are deſirous of having their underſtandings enlightened, and who, conſidering religion as a reaſonable ſervice, as their brighteſt ornament in proſperity, and their ſtrongeſt ſupport in adverſity, wiſh to be confirmed and eſtabliſhed in their belief of the great principles of it, will be pleaſed with the many judicious and pertinent obſervations which his Lordſhip has made, upon ſubjects that relate to their higheſt intereſts. M.

The duty of ſecret prayer, proved, opened, and enforced. By John Kello. 1 s. 6 d *Bell. Aldgate.* —— Four ſermons, plain, pious, and practical, written with becoming moderation, on Calviniſtic principles. M.

Four ſermons on the Good Samaritan, and the nature of Chriſt's kingdom. By the late Rev. Thomas Pyle. 6 d. *Robinſon.*—— Excellent ſermons. C.

The nature, neceſſity, and advantage of the religious obſervation of the Lord's day, illuſtrated and enforced, in a ſermon, preached for the encouragement of a ſociety uniting for the ſuppreſſion of the profanation of the Lord's day. By C. de Coetlogon, M. A. 6 d. *Matthews.*——There is an air of piety and devotion in the diſcourſes of Mr de Coetlogon, and other divines belonging to the Lock, which is laudable. But would a prudent or a modeſt preacher, thoroughly ſenſible of his own ignorance and imperfections, expreſs himſelf in this language? "May *I* be enabled to preach with the Holy Ghoſt ſent down from above; and may the words of truth and ſoberneſs, which *we* hope to deliver, be accompanied with the demonſtration of the Spirit, and with the power of God." Is this piety, or is it preſumption? C.

A ſhort eſſay on Revelations i. 10. ſhewing the Lord's day means the real and perpetual ſabbath. By Henry Dawſon, Miniſter of the Goſpel. 2 d. *Brown.*——An attempt to prove, that the ſeventh day of the week, and not the firſt, is "the unchangeable ſabbath of Jeſus Chriſt."—No appearance of critical learning in this production. C.

The preceptor; or, Counſellor of Human Life, for the uſe of Britiſh youth. Containing ſelect pieces in natural and moral philoſophy, hiſtory, and eloquence; the lives of Sir Iſaac Newton, Rollin, Demoſthenes, and Milton; alſo ſhort ſketches of the birth and death of ſome of the moſt illuſtrious men in all ages. Compiled by John Ryland, A. M. 3 s. ſewed. *Dilly.* —— Though we have ſeen more judicious collections, yet we think young perſons may draw conſiderable advantage from an attentive peruſal of this. M.

Letters on female education, addreſſed to a married lady. By Mrs Cartwright. 2 s. *Dilly.*—— Theſe letters have as much originality in them as we generally find in compoſitions of this nature. At leaſt they diſcover the indications of a rational underſtanding, and a good heart. C.

Lettre de Monſ. Deſenfans à Madame Montagu. 1 s. *Elmſley.* —— This little piece contains a ſpirited defence of M. Fenelon, Archbiſhop of Cambray, againſt the obloquy of Lord Cheſterfield, who, in one of his letters, accuſes him as an hypocrite in religion

religion and morals, and a pander, or, in the groſſneſs of his own phraſe, a *pimp* for Lewis XIV from a letter of his to Madame de Maintenon, upon her having required his advice and aſſiſtance with regard to ſome difficulties ſhe had propoſed for his conſideration, relative to the King, after their clandeſtine marriage. M. Defenfans has ſufficiently ſhewn the diſingenuouſneſs of his Lordſhip's arguments, and the futility of his reaſonings upon this ſubject; and has alſo, throughout the letter, manifeſted an honeſt warmth and virtuous reſentment againſt ſo unwarrantable and unprovoked a ſcandal, charged upon the memory of a man, who lived in reputation, died in character, and will ever ſurvive in fame. C.

A letter from Monſ. Defenfans to Mrs Montagu. Tranſlated by Mrs Griffith. 1 s. *Cadell.* —— Not a mere literal tranſlation, but rather a paraphraſe on the French letter, the ſtyle of which is improved, the metaphors corrected, and the ſentiments brought forth and explained to advantage. C.

Letters on the worſhip of Chriſt, addreſſed to the Rev. George Horne, D. D. Preſident of St Mary, Magdalen college, Oxford [xxxviii. 445.]. By Theoſebes. 1 s. *Johnſon.* —— One of the greateſt difficulties attending the Unitarian ſcheme is, to explain thoſe paſſages of the New Teſtament which ſeem to favour the worſhip of Chriſt; and to determine, from them, whether no religious adoration at all is to be paid him, or whether we are authoriſed to render him a ſubordinate worſhip. As this is a matter on which the Trinitarians much affect to triumph, we have expreſſed our wiſh that it were more diſtinctly treated of by the oppoſers of the ſupreme divinity of our Lord. Such a diſtinct conſideration of the ſubject is preſented by the able writer before us, in anſwer to a ſermon preached by Dr Horne before the univerſity of Oxford, May 14. 1775, in which he has collected and diſplayed, with peculiar conciſeneſs and energy, the arguments from ſcripture, and a few of the early Fathers, in favour of the religious adoration of our bleſſed Saviour. M.

A ſhort ſcriptural explication of the faith and doctrine of the church of England, as eſtabliſhed in her thirty-nine articles and creeds: abſtracted from the writings of Rogers, Welchman, Beveridge, &c. By the author of the Chriſtian's Memorandum-book, &c. 9 d. *Lewis.*

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

The hiſtory of the reign of Philip II. King of Spain. By Robert Watſon, LL. D. In two vols. 4to. 1 l. 16 s. in boards. *Cadell.* —— The reign of Philip II. may challenge the whole ſeries of human annals for the deteſtable bigotry, the unrelenting cruelty, and the enthuſiaſtic proſecution of impolitic and unſucceſsful meaſures, with which it was diſtinguiſhed. Uniting in his character a ſuperſtitious veneration of the Papal power, to an inſatiable ambition, and a heart apparently devoid of every ſentiment of humanity, he carried with him to the throne a diſpoſition, not only to be actuated by the moſt contemptible weakneſs, but to perpetrate the moſt atrocious crimes in the purſuit of his favourite objects.—This inglorious period of the Spaniſh hiſtory has of late been frequently compared with the preſent ſituation of Britain, in reſpect of the diſpute with her colonies; but in truth never were two caſes more diſſimilar and oppoſite in their nature to each other. The revolt of the Netherlands was originally produced by a flagrant violation of the religious liberty of the ſubjects; and was not, at firſt, immediately connected with any principle of civil concern. Every temporal right of the inhabitants was doubtleſs afterwards infringed, but in open defiance, as well of the laws and conſtitution of the ſtates, as of the moſt obvious dictates of humanity and political wiſdom. The tyrannical and oppreſſive government exerciſed by Spain at this period over the people in the Netherlands, is, in fact, without example in the hiſtory of any other country; much leſs had it the ſmalleſt ſimilarity to any epoch of the Britiſh adminiſtration ſince the acceſſion of King William.—This work commences with the birth of Philip II. which happened, at Valladolid, May 21. 1527; and the author juſtly imputes ſeveral of the ſtriking features which characteriſed that monarch, to the education he had received under the bigotted eccleſiaſtics of thoſe times. At an early age, he was remarkable for the extraordinary reſerve of his temper, and behaviour, which he every where manifeſted in his viſit to the Low Countries, as well as during his reſidence in England after his marriage with Q. Mary. —Dr Watſon has, in general, made the moſt judicious uſe of the contradictory hiſtorians of this period; and while he diſcovers that liberal attachment to the cauſe of freedom, which ought to animate every writer, he neither juſtifies the extravagancies into which its abettors were precipitated, nor uncandidly cenſures all the meaſures of its opponents with indiſcriminating ſeverity. C.

A conciſe hiſtory of England, from the earlieſt times to the death of Geo. II. By John Weſley, A M. 4 vols. 11 s. ſewed. *Hawes.* —— One motive for this publication, according to the preface, appears to be, that there may be one *Chriſtian* hiſtory of what is ſtill called (though by a ſtrong figure) a Chriſtian country. The compiler truly tells us, that his hiſtory is chiefly extracted from Goldſmith, Rapin, and Smollet; though he might

almoſt

almoſt have confined his acknowledgement to the firſt of theſe authors. Each of theſe writers have fallen into the error (though perhaps it may contribute to the ſale of their work) of enlarging on ſome particular events which tend to intereſt the paſſions of their readers, ſuch as the trial and death of Mary Queen of Scots, of Charles I. the flight of Charles II. &c. of which, in an abridgement, ſo particular an account was not to have been expected. Mr Weſley has thought proper to employ upwards of fifty pages in an enquiry, whether or not Mary of Scotland was guilty of the murder of her huſband. He is much more ſevere on Q. Eliſabeth. on this occaſion, than Dr Goldſmith has been.—As to this performance being a *Chriſtian* hiſtory, we cannot think it much entitled to the character; for we do not find religious obſervations ſo frequently interwoven with the narration, as might be expected from a man of good ſenſe and warm piety. Here and there a reflection is thruſt in, as it were, juſt to warrant the account he has in this reſpect given of his book. Thus, at the cloſe of the reign of Richard II. after ſaying, that Richard was rather of an amiable character, it is added, "How then came he to be ſo unfortunate?—God putteth down one, and ſetteth up another." M.

The beauties of biography, containing the lives of the moſt illuſtrious perſons who have flouriſhed in G. Britain, France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, as poets, hiſtorians, divines, philoſophers, ſoldiers, or politicians. Extracted from the *Biographia Britannica*, Bayle's dictionary, and other valuable works, for the inſtruction of youth of both ſexes, and calculated to inſpire them with a love of virtue, and create a ſpirit of emulation. 2 vols. 6 s. *Kearſly.*—We cannot but be of opinion, that the pages of this work which are filled up with the gallantries of Rocheſter, and with trifling anecdotes of theatrical characters, might have been enriched with materials much better "adapted to the inſtruction of youth of both ſexes," and better "calculated to inſpire them with the love of virtue." M.

Hiſtorical memoirs of the author of the Henriade. With ſome original pieces. To which are added, genuine letters of M. de Voltaire. Taken from his own minutes. Tranſlated from the French. 3 s. 6 d. *Kearſley.*—What a wonderful old man is this Monſ. de Voltaire!—ſuppoſing him the author of theſe memoirs; and we ſee little reaſon to call the fact in queſtion. At the age of eighty-three, he writes with the vigour and vivacity of twenty-one; and talks of himſelf, his writings, and his fortunes, with an air of eaſe and gaiety, which one would rather expect from a frank young man, relating his juvenile frolics and amuſements. The *ſpirit* of this man will never die,—whatever himſelf (ſceptic as he is) may think of the matter; and whatever becomes of the little tough frame in which it is encaſed.—But Mr Voltaire (if it is Mr Voltaire who holds the pencil) has not, here, given us a finiſhed picture of himſelf. It is but a ſketch that is drawn, a mere outline; but it will ſtrike the beholder, who has any knowledge of the original, with immediate conviction of the true reſemblance. There are, however, a thouſand particularities which every one will naturally look for in a perfect portrait of this extraordinary perſon, but which, in the preſent performance, will be ſought for in vain. M.

A brief deſcription of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, &c. To which are added, ſome proper cautions to the merchants, tradeſmen, &c. By Sir John Fielding, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, &c. 3 s. *Wilkie.*—A vile peace of *Bibliopoliſm.* Sir John Fielding has publicly diſavowed it in the news-papers. M.

Lectures on the conſtitution and laws of England: with a commentary on Magna Charta, and illuſtrations of many of the Engliſh ſtatutes. By the late Francis Stoughton Sullivan, LL. D. Royal Profeſſor of Common Law in the univerſity of Dublin. Edit. 2. To which authorities are added, and a diſcourſe is prefixed, concerning the laws and government of England. By Gilbert Stuart, LL. D. 15 s. boards *Johnſon.*—The great object of Dr Sullivan is, to advance law to the dignity of a ſcience, by deducing it from principles founded in human nature. For this purpoſe he traces the preſent conſtitution of Britain from a remote antiquity: he delineates the military character which produced and continued that formidable fabric the feudal government: he marks the conſequences that reſulted from the mixture, firſt of the Saxon laws with thoſe of the Britons, and next of the Norman laws with thoſe of the Saxons: he deſcribes the cauſes that concurred towards engrafting our preſent free conſtitution on the Gothic ariſtocracy, namely, the gradual tranſition of land from infeudation to propriety, and of military tenures to thoſe of ſocage; the degradation of the barons, who poſſeſſed powers inconſiſtent with liberty; and the exaltation of the commons to that degree of influence which they ought to hold in every free ſtate. The lectures are concluded with an account of the conſtitution and juriſdiction of the courts of juſtice, and a maſterly commentary on Magna Charta. In treading this long, thorny, and intricate path, the author diſplays much diſcernment, erudition, and good ſenſe, with a moſt commendable attachment to liberty. His work exhibits not an inſipid and formal concatenation of deciſions, and ſtatutes, and

opinions

opinions of lawyers. He every where connects hiſtory with law, and effects with their cauſes, preſenting a picture equally amuſing and inſtructive to the reader.—The chief purpoſes of this diſcourſe are, to illuſtrate one of the moſt curious and material points in the hiſtory of the Engliſh conſtitution, the antiquity of the power of the people in the perſons of their repreſentatives, the commons; to ſhow, that in times the moſt tyrannical, the people never deſpaired of their liberty; and that the marks of oppreſſion which ſtain and pollute our hiſtory, are to be aſcribed to the adminiſtration of our princes, and not to any deſpotiſm in the conſtitution of our government. He oppoſes, of conſequence, the ſentiments and the principles which are ſo ſtrongly inculcated in the hiſtory of Mr Hume; and, if we are not deceived, the cattigation of this diſtinguiſhed hiſtorian was one great view which the writer propoſed to himſelf. It is but common juſtice to ſay of this tract, that it has great merit The author diſcovers much knowledge of antiquity, and communicates much uſeful information. Notwithſtanding the brevity which was neceſſary to his prefatory diſſertation, he has been able to ſtrike out ſome new lights, and it every where abounds with pertinent obſervations. The language has ſtrong and uncommon beauties. It is at the ſame time forcible and elegant, flowing and exact. C.

Mild puniſhments found policy: or, Obſervations on the laws relative to debtors and felons, &c. By William Smith, M. D. 1 s. 6d. *Bew.*——A very ſuperficial writer. C.

America.

A letter to Lord Chatham, concerning the preſent war of Great Britain againſt America. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple. 1 s. *Kearſley.*——A ſpirited, but very inaccurate writer, warm for liberty, and for the claims of America; but has nothing very new, or material. M.

Reflections on the ſtate of parties, on the national debt, the neceſſity and expediency of the preſent war with America. 1 s. 6 d. *W. Davies.*——A moſt unbounded panegyriſt on government, and a moſt malignant aſperſer of the Americans. M.

An appeal to the unprejudiced; or, A vindication of the meaſures of government, with reſpect to America. 1 s. *Rivington.*——A juvenile advocate for adminiſtration. M.

Dr Price's notions of the nature of civil liberty, ſhewn to be contradictory to reaſon and ſcripture. [By Mr Gray.] 2 s. *Becket.*——Late as this pamphlet has made its appearance, the plain yet forcible manner in which it is written, muſt greatly contribute to produce a change of ſentiment in thoſe who have hitherto favoured the opinion of Dr Price. C.

Sermons on the general faſt, Dec. 13. 1776.

Before the Houſe of Lords, by Richard [Hurd], Lord Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry. 1 s. *Cadell.*——Liberal, candid, and every way worthy of the author. M.

Before the Houſe of Commons, [from 1 Kings viii. 59.] by John Butler, LL. D. 1 s. *Cadell.*——Judicious, ſenſible, and diſpaſſionate; exhibits a clear and candid view of the temper and ſpirit, the vices and virtues of the times; the ſources of the unhappy commotions now ſubſiſting in the remote parts of the empire; the charitable light in which we ought to behold our erring and infatuated brethren; and the conduct which, on every conſideration, we ought to purſue, as real Chriſtians, as true friends to the beſt intereſts of our country, and in the humble hope of obtaining, by the favour of Heaven, the reſtoration of peace and union to the Britiſh empire. M.

Before the univerſity of Oxford, by Myles Cooper, LL. D. 1 s. *Rivington.*——The author conſiders the propriety of a public and ſolemn act of humiliation, the neceſſity of a national repentance, the moral and religious ſtate of this kingdom, the principles and artifices of thoſe who firſt excited and afterwards fomented the rebellion in the colonies, and, laſtly, the duty of individuals, as good men and good ſubjects. On theſe topics, eſpecially on the riſe and progreſs of rebellion, the author expreſſes himſelf with warmth and ſpirit, always in defence of adminiſtration; yet ſometimes with a zeal which carries him to the extremities of Toryiſm. "When mens principles are wrong, their practices will ſeldom be right. When they ſuppoſe thoſe powers to be derived ſolely from the people, which are "ordained of God," and their heads are filled with ideas of original compacts which never exiſted, and which are always explained ſo as to anſwer their preſent occaſions; no wonder that they confound the duties of rulers and ſubjects, and are perpetually prompted to dictate, where it is their buſineſs to obey. When once they conceive the governed to be ſuperior to the governors, and that they may ſet up their pretended natural rights in oppoſition to the poſitive laws of the ſtate; they will naturally proceed to *deſpiſe dominion, and ſpeak evil of dignities*, and to open a door for anarchy, *confuſion, and every evil work*, to enter."—Can this paſſage be reconciled with the principles of the Revolution, and the liberties of Engliſhmen? C.

Preached at Gray's-Inn chapel, before the Hon. Society, &c. by Henry Stebbing, D. D. 1 s. *Flexney.*——Although Dr Stebbing has thrown out ſome very ſevere reflections on the revolted provincials, he expreſſes himſelf with a ſeriouſneſs becoming the importance

and

and ſolemnity of the occaſion. His diſcourſe is pious, ſenſible, and ſuitable to the day. M.

By William Carpenter, D. D. 6 d. *Robinſon.* —— Plain and ſenſible, properly adapted to a country audience. C.

At Newbery, by the Rev. Thomas Penroſe. 1 s. *Davis.*——Mr Penroſe is a preacher of peace. He makes a juſt and ample encomium on ſocial tranquillity and happineſs, contraſting the pleaſing picture with that of the horrors and miſeries of war. He concludes with a proper ſketch of liberty, as inſeparably connected with the duty of ſubmiſſion to government; but he takes no direct notice of the immediate occaſion of the faſt: ſo that (abating one or two expreſſions relative to *angry ſpirits*, and the *cabals of faction*) this diſcourſe might have been ſafely delivered at *Philadelphia*. M.

Two Sermons, by the Rev. Richard de Courcy, Vicar of St Aſkmond's. 1 s. *Robinſon.*——Mr de Courcy condemns the Americans, but he compaſſionates them as fellow Chriſtians; and expreſſes his hopes that we "may yet embrace them as fellow-ſubjects, when it pleaſes God to diſſolve the unhappy faſcination by which their inflammatory leaders delude them into the paths of diſcord and rebellion." M.

At Tottenham-court chapel, by Cradock Glaſcott, A. M. 3 d. *Matthews.* —— A pious rhapſody, in the ſtyle and manner of Mr Whitefield. C.

To a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, at York, publiſhed at the requeſt of the audience, by Newcome Cappe. 6 d. *Johnſon.*——We obſerve in this diſcourſe many ſtriking and pertinent reflections on the character and manners of the preſent times. What the author ſays in the following ſhort extract may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the preacher's ſpirit and ſentiments, with regard to thoſe public meaſures which gave riſe to the ſolemnity of the day: "The Lord looketh from heaven, and beholdeth all the ſons of men: from the place of his habitation he looketh on the inhabitants of the earth, and he conſidereth all their works. Can he look with pleaſure upon Britain? Can he look with approbation on her vices growing as his mercies to her have been multiplied? Can he ſee with pleaſure the land that he hath cared for, forgetting that glorious and fearful name, the Lord their God? Can he ſee with pleaſure thoſe to whom the lines are fallen in ſuch pleaſant places, alienated in their minds from God, and turning away from him of whom they hold ſo goodly an inheritance? With complacency can he ſee them, unattached to him by the remembrance of national deliverances ſo great and numerous, unmelted by the long enjoyment and increaſe of ſo many mercies, unimpreſt by his warnings and his chaſtiſements as much as by his liberalities and tenderneſs? With complacency can he behold that land which he has founded on the floods, and guarded by the ſeas; which he has made the reſidence of health, and the treaſury of plenty; in which, notwithſtanding many dangers from domeſtic tyranny and foreign violence, he has fixed the ſeat of liberty; which by many wonderful events he has emancipated from the chains of darkneſs and of ſuperſtition; on which he has ſhed down the brighteſt glories of the evangelic day; and where he has erected the comelieſt temple of religion: with complacency and pleaſure can he behold this land ſending war and terror croſs the ocean; pleaſed with the devaſtations ſhe has already made, and preparing to make more; in public as well as private life ſacrificing humanity to honour; abroad, envying to her own fleſh and blood the benefits of equal law and Britiſh liberty; at home, licentious in her liberty, wanton in her plenty, full and denying God, trampling, without remorſe and without care, alike on the doctrine and the precepts of his goſpel?" Our readers will make their own obſervations on this paſſage. M

Natural Hiſtory, Husbandry, Mathematics, &c.

Metallurgic Chymiſtry: being a ſyſtem of mineralogy in general, and of all the arts ariſing from this ſcience. To the great improvement of manufactures, and the moſt capital branches of trade and commerce. Theoretical and practical. In two parts. Tranſlated from the original German of C. E. Gellert, by J. S. with plates. 6 s boards. *Becket.* —— The work of this eminent chymiſt now preſented to the Engliſh reader, appears juſtly intitled to the character given it by the tranſlator of "The moſt conciſe aſſemblage of uſeful chymical knowledge which has hitherto been publiſhed." By the term *Metallurgic* the author does not mean what relates ſolely to Metallic bodies, ſtrictly ſo called, but to all foſſil ſubſtances. The ſcope he takes is therefore ſufficiently comprehenſive, and indeed includes the greateſt portion of what is chiefly valuable in chymiſtry. Mr John Seiferth the tranſlator, a foreigner, is greatly deficient in writing Engliſh. M.

Travels through Italy, in the years 1771 and 1772. Deſcribed in a ſeries of letters to Baron Born, on the natural hiſtory, particularly the mountains and volcanos of that country, by John James Ferber, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory at Mietaw in Curland. Tranſlated from the German; with explanatory notes, and a preface on the preſent ſtate and future improvement of mineralogy. By R. E. Raſpe [xxxviii. 261.]. 5 s. boards. *L. Davies.* —— Mr Raſpe formed a deſign of introducing

introducing to the acquaintance of the Engliſh reader, the accounts which have been lately publiſhed of the travels of ſeveral learned foreigners, eminent for their ſkill in various branches of Natural Hiſtory; particularly with reſpect to the internal ſtructure and productions of the earth, — ſo wonderful,—ſo various,—ſo rich,—ſo beautiful,—ſo uſeful,—and ſo little known to the generality of mankind. Accordingly, *Ferber's letters to Baron Born*, [from the German], on the Natural Hiſtory of Italy, here take the lead; and we hope to ſee them followed, in due time, by the ſame writer's mineralogical deſcription of *Bohemia*; the voyages of *Alberto Fortis*, from the Italian; and Baron BORN's journey into *the Bannat*, *Tranſylvania*, and *Hungary*, from the German: from all of which, the ſtock of mineralogical and botanical knowledge, in this country, may gain a very conſiderable augmentation — According to Mr Raſpe, "Mr Ferber was born at Carlſcrona in Sweden, and had his education at Upſal, that famous ſchool of Natural Hiſtory, where *Linnæus*, *Cronſtedt*, and *Wallerius*, have ſo ſucceſsfully ſyſtematized the different kingdoms of Nature; and where, of late, ſo many eminent Naturaliſts have been inſpired with their genius. *Ferber* caught a true ſpark of it. Not idly devoting himſelf, with many ſecond-rate diſciples of *Linnæus*, to the collection and claſſification of plants, he betook himſelf rather to the abſtruſer ſubterraneous kingdom of Nature; which, from its being ſurrounded with darkneſs, and attended with difficulties, has hitherto been too much neglected. Nor did he cramp his underſtanding with the barren nomenclatures of foſſils. He thought of ſatisfying himſelf; and of improving ſcience, for the ſcholar and the miner. In this view he examined the mines and ſmelting-places in Sweden; and travelled, from the year 1768 to 1773, through Gemany, Holland, Switzerland, France, England, Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy, in order to enlarge and rectify his ideas, and to gather that various inſtruction, from the learned and the unlearned, from the Philoſophers, Chymiſts, Miners, and Smelters, which the improved culture of thoſe countries offers to the obſerver." M.

Rural Improvements; or, Eſſays on the moſt rational methods of improving eſtates; accommodated to the ſoil, climate, and circumſtances of England. 5 s. boards. *Dodſley* —— A great variety of remarks, on moſt branches of huſbandry and farming, and which appear to be the reſult of practical obſervation, are to be met with in this work. M.

Agricultura; or, The Good Huſbandman: Being a tract of ancient and modern experimental obſervations on the green vegetable ſyſtem. Interſperſed with exemplary remarks on the police of other nations; to promote induſtry, ſelf-love, and public good, by reducing foreſts, chaces, and heaths, into farms. Together with ſome obſervations, &c. &c. By Matthew Peters, Member of the Dublin Society for the encouragement of huſbandry and other uſeful arts. 3 s ſewed. *Flexney* —— A great number of miſcellaneous obſervations, from which men of practical experience may collect many good hints. M.

Every farmer his own cattle-doctor: containing a full and clear account of the ſymptoms and cauſes of the diſeaſes of cattle, with the moſt approved preſcriptions for their cure, &c &c. By John Swaine. 2 s. *Richardſon and Urquhart*. —— Out of a ſmall compilation of this kind, ſomething may chance to be picked worth the purchaſe. M.

Miſcellanies; or, A miſcellaneous treatiſe; containing ſeveral mathematical ſubjects. 7 s. 6 d. *Nourſe*. —— Mr Emerſon is an indefatigable, and a valuable writer, on the moſt abſtruſe parts of mathematical ſcience; but the rapidity with which he writes and publiſhes, expoſes him to many inaccuracies, which time and patience might prevent. The articles contained in this volume are, Laws of Chance, Annuities, Societies, Moon's Motion, Conſtruction of Arches, Preceſſion of the Equinoxes, Conſtruction of Logarithms, Interpolation, the Longitude, Intereſt, Figure of Sines, &c. Fortification, Gunnery, Architecture, Muſic, Rules of Philoſophy, Optical Lectures, Problems. M.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

Viaggiana; or, Detached remarks on the buildings, pictures, ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c. of ancient and modern Rome. 3 s. 6 d. *Rivington*. —— Were his Holineſs the Pope to ſell the city of Rome by auction, this book might ſerve as a catalogue of the furniture. M.

The adventures of Telemachus the ſon of Ulyſſes. Tranſlated from the French of Monſ. F. Salignac de la Mothe-Fenelon, Archbiſhop of Cambray. By T. Smollet, M. D. 2 vols. 6 s. *Crowder, &c.* —— This tranſlation is, we think, at leaſt, as correct and elegant as any which had before appeared, and does no diſcredit to the reſpectable name which is prefixed to it. M.

A diſſertation upon the epiſtles of Phalaris, with an anſwer to the objections of the Hon. Charles Boyle. By Richard Bentley, D. D. 6 s. *Bowyer & Nichols*. —— Dr Bentley's Diſſertation was become ſcarce, and therefore this republication cannot fail of being acceptable to the learned; eſpecially as it is improved with ſeveral uſeful remarks. There are, however, ſome peculiarities in this impreſſion which we can by no means admire. The editor has given an air of ſtiffneſs and formality to Bentley's language by

his method of pointing, and has adopted a mode of ſpelling which has the appearance of an affected ſingularity. There is a deference due to the character of one of the moſt illuſtrious critics that has ever appeared in this nation. Not a phraſe, not a letter of his, ſhould be altered upon a mere hypotheſis. C.

Plays and Poetry.

Chriſtmas Tale; a dramatic entertainment. 1 s. *Becket* This entertainment has been reduced from five acts to three, to render it more conformable to the uſual length of an after-piece. As a production of this kind, it is not deſtitute of a few laughable characteriſtics, and is accompanied in the repreſentation with ſome ſtriking ſcenery. C.

The Seraglio; a muſical entertainment. 1 s. *Becket* —— Frivolous. C.

A collection of pſalms and hymns, extracted from different authors. With a preface by the Rev. Mr de Courcy. *Robinſon.* Small 8vo.

The tears of Alnwick: a paſtoral elegy, in memory of the late Ducheſs of Northumberland. By a ſtudent of the Middle Temple. 1 s. *Dodſley.*——Needs indulgence. M.

Ad C. W. Bampfylde, Arm. Epiſtola poetica familiaris, in qua continentur fabulæ quinque ab eo excogitatæ, quæ perſonas repræſentant poematis cujuſdam Anglicani cui titulus, *An Election-ball.* Auctore C. Anſley, Arm. 5 s. *Dodſley.*——Rivals in ſtyle and cadence the moſt approved compoſitions in Latin, of modern times. C.

The Diaboliad, a poem. 1 s. 6 d. *Kearſley.*——Seems to be intended as a ſatire on ſome particular characters. It is not void of poetical fancy, nor defective in point of verſification. C.

EDINBURGH.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Univerſity, of Edinburgh. 8vo. 6 s. *Creech.* —— So rapid was the ſale of this book, that a ſecond edition became neceſſary in a few weeks. —It conſiſts of fifteen ſermons: 1. On the union of piety and morality; 2. 3. On the influence of religion upon adverſity, and proſperity; 4. On our imperfect knowledge of a future ſtate; 5. On the death of Chriſt; 6. On gentleneſs; 7. On the diſorders of the paſſions; 8. On our ignorance of good and evil in this life; 9. On religious retirement; 10. On devotion; 11. On the duties of the young; 12. On the duties and conſolations of the aged; 13. On the power of conſcience; 14. On the mixture of joy and fear in religion; 15. On the motives to conſtancy in virtue.—An account of theſe Sermons in the news-papers, concludes thus. "They are maſter-pieces of moral inſtruction, and models of good writing: they hold the firſt place among the ſermons of the nation, and a high one among the claſſics of the age; and they will ſoon occupy their ſtation in the cloſets of all the pious, and in the libraries of all the polite."

The Scotch Preacher. Vol. 2. [xxxvii 201.] 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Dickſon* ——This volume contains ſeventeen ſermons, by the following miniſters, viz. 1. Alexander Carlyle, D. D. Pſ. xlviii. 12. 13.;—2. 3. Tho. Mutter, V. D. M. John i. 14;—4. John Scotland, V. D. M. Hoſ. iii. 5.;—5. Thomas Somerville, V. D. M. Prov. xiv. 10.;—6 7. Thomas Blacklock, D. D. 2 Kings. xx. 1.;—8. 9. William Leechman, D. D. 1 Tim. iv. 16.;—10. William Lothian, V. D. M. 1 Sam. xvi. 7.;—11. The ſame, John, xi. 35.;—12. 13. William Leechman, D. D. 1 Cor. i. 21.;—14. Robert Dick, D. D. Acts, v. 34.—39.;—15. Alexander Gerard, D. D. Deut. vi. 24.;—16. 17. Alexander Webſter, D. D. Pſ. cxxxvii. 5. 6.

The deſtinction between the kingdom of Chriſt and the kingdoms of this world, briefly ſtated from the ſcriptures; and applied to confirm the loyalty, and to aſſert the liberty of Chriſtians: The ſubſtance of a ſermon preached to the congregation which meets at St Mary's chapel, Edinburgh, on Thurſday, Dec. 12. 1776, the day appointed for the national faſt in Scotland. By Charles Stuart [xxxviii. 339.]. 6 d. *Bell, Creech, &c.*

Eſſays relating to agriculture and rural affairs. 2 vols. Edit 2. with large additions. By James Anderſon, Farmer at Monkſhill, Aberdeenſhire. 13 s. *Creech.* —— The firſt volume conſiſts of ſix Eſſays: 1. On incloſures and fences; 2. On draining bogs and ſwampy ground; 3. On the proper method of levelling high ridges; 4. On the proper method of ſowing graſs-ſeeds; 5. On hay-making; 6. On quicklime. The firſt eſſay is divided into thirty-five ſections, and the laſt into two parts.—The ſecond volume conſiſts of Miſcellaneous Diſquiſitions, Doubts, and Queries: and an Appendix, containing ſome experiments for aſcertaining what plants are eat, or rejected, by oxen, cattle, horſes, ſheep, and ſwine.

Miſcellaneous obſervations on planting and training timber-trees; particularly calculated for the climate of Scotland. By Agricola. 3 s. boards. *Elliot.*——Firſt printed in the Weekly Magazine, and thence extracted into the Scots. [xxxiii. 233. 579. xxxv. 536.]

Compendium Anatomicum, totam rem anatomicam breviſſime complectens. Auctore B. D. Laur. Heiſtero, M. D. Editio nova. 3 s. boards. *Drummond, Creech, et Schaw.*

The paths of virtue delineated; or, The hiſtory, in miniature, of the celebrated Pamela, Clariſſa Harlowe, and Sir Charles Grandiſon. 1 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Wood.*

ODE

ODE for the NEW YEAR 1777.

By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

AGain imperial Winter's sway
Bids the earth and air obey,
Throws o'er yon hostile lakes his icy bar,
And, for a while, suspends the rage of war.
O may it ne'er revive!——Ye wise,
Ye just, ye virtuous, and ye brave,
Leave fell Contention to the sons of Vice
And join your powers to save.
Enough of slaughter have ye known,
Ye wayward children of a distant clime;
For you we heave the kindred groan,
We pity your misfortune, and your crime.
Stop parricides, the blow,
O find another foe!
And hear a parent's dear request,
Who longs to clasp you to her yielding breast.
What change would ye require? What form
Ideal floats in Fancy's sky?
Ye fond Enthusiasts, break the charm,
And let cool Reason clear the mental eye.
On Britain's well-mix'd state alone,
True Liberty has fix'd her throne,
Where law, not man, an equal rule maintains:
Can Freedom e'er be found where many a tyrant reigns?
United, let us all those blessings find
The God of nature meant mankind.
Whate'er of error, ill redrest,
Whate'er of passion, ill repress,
Whate'er the wicked have conceiv'd,
And Folly's heedless sons believ'd,
Let all lie buried in Oblivion's flood,
And our great cement be, The Public Good.

To the Rt Rev. the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburg,

SONNET.

By the author of Caractacus.

(Accompanying that Poem.)

STill let my HURD a smile of candour lend
To scenes that dar'd on Grecian pinions tow'r,
When, "in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower,"
He prais'd the strain, because he lov'd the friend:
There golden leisure did his steps attend,
Nor had the rare, yet well-weigh'd call of power,
To those high cares decreed his watchful hour,
On which fair Albion's future hopes depend.
A fate unlook'd for waits my friend and me;
He pays to duty what was learning's claim,
Resigning classic ease—for dignity;
I yield my Muse to Fashion's praise or blame;
Yet still our hearts in this great truth agree,
That Peace alone is bliss!—and Virtue fame!

Aston, Nov. 12. 1776. W. MASON.

PROLOGUE to *Sir Thomas Overbury*. Written by RICH. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, Esq; Spoken by Mr HULL.

TOO long the Muse,—attach'd to regal show,
Denies the scene to tales of humbler woe;
Such as were wont—while yet they charm'd the ear,
To steal the plaudit of a silent tear,
When Otway gave domestic grief its part,
And Rowe's familiar sorrows touch'd the heart.
A sceptre'd traitor, lash'd by vengeful fate,
A bleeding hero, or a falling state,
Are themes (tho' nobly worth the classic song)
Which feebly claim your sighs, nor claim them long;
Too great for pity, they inspire respect,
Their deeds astonish rather than affect;
Proving how rare the heart that woe can move,
Which reason tells us we can never prove.
Other the scene, where sadly stands confest,
The private pang that rends the sufferer's breast;
When sorrow sits upon a parent's brow,
When fortune mocks the youthful lover's vow—
All feel the tale—for who so mean, but knows
What fathers' sorrows are?—What lovers' woes?
On kindred ground our Bard his fabric built,
And plac'd a mirror there for private guilt;
Where—fatal union!—will appear combin'd
An angel's form—and an abandon'd mind;
Honour attempting Passion to reprove,
And Friendship struggling with unhallow'd Love!
Yet view not, Critics, with severe regard
The orphan offspring of an orphan-bard,
Doom'd, while he wrote, unpitied to sustain
More real mis'ries than his pen could feign!
—Ill-fated Savage! at whose birth was giv'n
No parent but the Muse, no friend but Heav'n!
Whose youth no brother knew, with social care
To soothe his suff'rings, or demand to share;
No wedded partner of his mortal woe,
To win his smile at all that fate could do;
While at his death, nor friend's, nor mother's tear,
Fell on the track of his deserted bier!
So pleads the Tale *, that gives to future times
The son's misfortunes, and the parent's crimes;
There shall his fame (if own'd to-night) survive,
Fix'd by the hand that bids our language live!

* *Life of Richard Savage by Dr Samuel Johnson.*

EPILOGUE. Written by RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq; and spoken by Mrs HARTLEY.

THE Muse, who late with melancholy pride
Stalk'd by her poor neglected poet's side,
And, as the musing Wanderer stroll'd along,
Cheer'd his sad evenings with her patient song

Round his unhouſed temples twin'd her bays,
And ſoften'd hunger with the food of praiſe;
In want, deſpair, impriſonment, in death,
With hands convuls'd, ſtill wove this tragic wreath,
True to the laſt in his lov'd cauſe appears,
And aſks the laſt libation of your tears:
To his yet lingʼring ſhade the prize imparts,
And greets him with the tribute of your hearts.
Thus, whilſt with praiſe you crown departed worth,
You bring ſucceeding Genius to its birth.
And have you, Britons, have you hearts to prove
Alien from us, the children of your love?
Are you, like Savage's dire mother, grown
Crueller to all mens offspring than your own?
Will you renounce for an exotic band,
Plants of your own, and natives of your land?
On Engliſh ground a Gallic ſtage erect,
And all that fathion propagates, protect?
One goes the word, ſubſcribe! a ſcheme behold,
That turns French tinſel into Engliſh gold:
Hither the adventurers flock, for here they find
A huge fat hoſt, that welcomes all mankind.
Domeſtic bards, avaunt! Shakeſpeare be dumb!
Now, capering, quavering, chattering Muſes, come;
Gay glittering troops of actreſſes appear,
With authors tack'd, like tatlers, to the rear.
Nor can we plain unfathom'd mortals do,
Rival to them, and, ah!—renounce'd by you?
Revive, ye ſober ſtage regains its breath,
Thro' ſtarry ſcaffolding, here ply death;
Is there no cure to ſharpen our diſtreſs,
And make affliction's little remnant leſs?
Were you but faithful, I ſhould ſcorn to yield,
By my brave ſoldier's fire, I'd keep the field;
Safe in your arms, defy the invader's rage,
Whether it ſhakes the ſtate, or ſaps the Stage.

Lines deſcriptive of his own misfortunes.

Written by the late R. SAVAGE, *Eſq;*

DEpreſs'd, abandon'd, aimleſs, and oppreſs'd,
Loſt to delight, and ev'ry way diſtreſs'd,
Croſs'd, cold'ned, in wild diſorder thrown,
Thus ſigh'd Alexis, friendleſs, and alone:—
Why do I breathe?—What joy can being give,
When ſhe who gave me life, forgets I live!
Feels not theſe wintry blaſts,—nor heeds my ſmart,
But ſhuts me from the ſhelter of her heart!
Saw me expos'd to wint'ry ſtorms! to ſcorn!
To this!—which make it miſery to be born!
Caſt me, regardleſs, on the world's bleak wild,
And bade me be a wretch, while yet a child!
Where can be hope for piety, peace, or reſt,
Who moves no fortune in a mother's breaſt?
Cuſtom! law! reaſon!—all!—my cauſe forſake,
And Nature ſleeps, to keep my woes awake!
Crimes, which the cruel ſcarce believe can be,
The kind are guilty of, to ruin me!
Ev'n ſhe who bore me, blaſts me with her hate,
And, meant my fortune, makes herſelf my fate!
Yet has this ſweet neglector of my woes,
The ſofteſt, tendereſt breaſt that pity knows!
Her eyes ſhed mercy whereſoe'er they ſhine,
And her ſoul melts at ev'ry woe—but mine!
Sure then ſome ſecret fate for guilt unwill'd,
Some ſentence pre-ordain'd to be fulfill'd!
Plung'd me thus deep in Sorrow's ſearching flood,
And waſh'd me from the memory of her blood!
But oh! whatever cauſe has mov'd her hate,
Let me but ſigh, in ſilence, at my fate;
The God within perhaps may touch her breaſt,
And, when ſhe pities, who can be diſtreſs'd?

On the Death of an Infant.

AH! what avail'd that faſcinating ſmile,
Thoſe liſping accents, and each infant wile;
That alabaſter form, ſo free from ſin,
Fair type of all thy purity within,
That oft has charm'd us into fond amaze,
And kindled rapture at each pleaſing gaze;
Thy gentle ſoul had juſt began to ſhoot
Its tender bloſſoms, and to take deep root;
When Death relentleſs ſnatch'd thee from our ſight,
And clos'd thy proſpects in one endleſs night.
Safe to the grave thy relicks then we truſt,
And drop a tear upon thy mould'ring duſt,
Tho' brighter joys, and fairer crowns diſplay
Their blooms perennial, and defy decay;
For wreaths immortal are to thee then giv'n,
Thy proſpect—Glory, and thy refuge—Heav'n.

To Miſs CHRISTY BRAND *, *(daughter of the late Alexander Brand of Brandsfield), with a box made of the vellum cover of a book.*

By ALLAN RAMSAY.

THis volume, tho' it empty be
Of all the dull ſubtility
Of phyſic, law, and clergy,
And all that may the mind confuſe,
This book may prove of better uſe,
And from the ſpleen enlarge ye.

Who would their touring ſouls encumber
With crabbit tracts of learned lumber,
In Hebrew, Greek, and Latin,
Whilſt they in this can pleaſe the eye
With ribbons of moſt ſhining dye,
Gold, ſilver, plain, and ſatin.

Here too, enfolded, take their place,
The flow'ry point, and Bruſſels lace,
Which deck the beauties heads;
Who to ſuch altars daily bring
The ſparkling buckle, brotch, and ring,
And in it tell their beads.

Edinburgh, February 1749.

* *Afterwards Mrs Hunter, who died in the ſpring of* 1771.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Vienna, Jan.* 11. By the lateſt advices, the Perſians have taken Bagdat, and put a ſtrong garriſon into that place. — Letters from Conſtantinople, dated Dec. 17. mention, that war was declared in the Divan againſt the Perſians on the 3d of that month, and that a Seraſkier was appointed to go immediately with an army of 50,000 men againſt them."

SWEDEN.

"*Hamburg, Jan.* 7. Letters from Sweden mention, that ſome perſons who regretted the loſs of thoſe times of anarchy which favoured their own affairs, tho' they made worſe for the ſtate, thought it would be for their advantage to perſuade a young man of parts, whom they met with, to become one of their party. Accordingly this poet compoſed ſeveral very ſevere ſatires againſt the King. Guſtavus, hearing of it, ſent for the ſatires; and having read them, ordered the author to be brought to him; who came trembling and afraid, leſt he ſhould be at leaſt impriſoned for life. "Young man, (ſaid the King), you write extremely well; and there is but one thing you ſeem to want, which is bread. I appoint you my Librarian, continue to cultivate your underſtanding. I pardon you all that you have or may write againſt your King." Some days after, his Majeſty ordered the ſame poet to read ſome verſes of his compoſing; and finding he read remarkably well, he made him his Lecturer as well as Librarian."

GERMANY.

"*Berlin, Jan.* 11. The King hath juſt renewed the edict againſt games at hazard, which are all forbidden under the penalty of 300 ducats on the players; and 100 ducats, or three months impriſonment, without any ſuſtenance except bread and water, in the fortreſs of Spandau, to be inflicted on thoſe who let their houſes or apartments to contravene this edict."

"*Bonn, Jan.* 16. Yeſterday morning about three o'clock a fire broke out in the palace, and burned with ſuch rapidity, that the two towers, though one hundred yards diſtant from each other, were conſumed in leſs than half an hour. The principal apartments and the chapel are entirely burnt; only the two wings are ſaved, which contain the Elector's apartment, the gallery, and the cabinet of natural curioſities, on one ſide, and the fine apartment for ſtrangers on the other. The loſs is eſteemed at above 200,000l. Sterling. About twelve perſons are loſt in the flames, or killed by the falling in of the floors, while they were endeavouring to ſave the archives. His Electoral Highneſs is retired to the houſe of the Vice-Preſident of the Aulic Council." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Bonn, Jan.* 26. The moſt diligent reſearches have not yet enabled us to find out who were the incendaries concerned in ſetting fire to the palace. All that we can conjecture is, that it was done by part of a gang of banditti who infeſt this country, and are called *Herzogenraden*, in order, as is ſuppoſed, to find means in that time of tumult and confuſion to releaſe their chief, and ſome of their comrades, who had been taken and impriſoned ſome time ago. The palace was on fire in three different parts at once."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*London, Jan.* 28. We are aſſured by a letter from the Hague, that Sir Joſeph York, after preſenting ſeveral memorials, to no effect, to the States-General, reſpecting the clandeſtine traffick carrying on by the Dutch, from St Euſtatia and Curacoa, with the Britiſh colonies in America, and aſſiſting his Britannic Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects with military ſtores, has, in plain terms, told their High Mightineſſes, that the commanders of the Britiſh ſhips and veſſels of war have orders from the Admiralty of G. Britain, to ſeize all veſſels of any nation whatever, and make repriſals of ſuch as may in future be detected trading in the above manner with the coloniſts, whilſt the preſent rebellion continues."

"*London, Jan.* 30. Letters from Holland mention, that the States finiſhed their laſt ſeſſions with the reduction of the import upon Eaſt India ſtock, to the amount of 45 guilders on every ſhare, which equitable meaſure was carried without one diſſenting voice, though not until the members were thoroughly ſatisfied of its propriety and rectitude, through the means and indefatigable public ſpirit of Mr Iſaac de Pinto, whoſe great abilities have been exerted with equal zeal and ſucceſs, on a former moſt intereſting

intereſting period, in the ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, for which he now enjoys an annual reward."

"*Amſterdam, Jan.* 20. The college of Admiralty of this city hath received the agreeable news, that two Dutch frigates of war, commanded by Capt[s] Dedel and Bentink, have attacked and deſtroyed the two only frigates and the largeſt of the chebecs which the King of Morocco had armed; ſo that the marine of that prince is now entirely ruined, having loſt already his three largeſt chebecks."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Jan.* 1. Advice is received here, that as a religious aſſembly of Proteſtants in the province of Saintonge, ſome troops were ſent againſt them, who fired on them, killed ſeveral, and took near 30 perſons of both ſexes priſoners; and tore numbers of young ladies from their parents houſes, and ſent them to convents."

"*Paris, Jan.* 16. On the receipt of your letter, I paid a viſit to the ſchool in which the deaf and dumb are inſtructed, and which in my opinion is one of the greateſt curioſities in this city. Improbable as it appeared to you, it is however a fact, that the maſter of this ſchool, L'Abbé L'Epée, will not accept of any gratuity whatever for perhaps one of the moſt diſagreeable taſks that man ever undertook; on the contrary, it coſts him, as I have been informed, near three hundred pounds a-year, in ſupporting his poor pupils. To ſee a number of people converſing together by ſigns is, you muſt allow, a very extraordinary ſight; but this is ſucceeded by another, which is ſo improbable, that I would not mention it to a ſtranger, leſt he ſhould imagine I meant to impoſe upon him, but as you know me too well to entertain a thought of that kind, I will tell you, that I have ſeen ſome of the Abbé's pupils take down in writing what he ſaid, merely from the motion of his lips. This you may depend on to be a fact, and no deception; but I muſt obſerve to you, that they muſt be very well acquainted with any one to underſtand him from the motion of his lips. They learn to write with great eaſe; but to ſpeak to be underſtood they find very difficult: the ſounds they articulate are imperfect and diſagreeable. However, as the Abbé leaves this part of their inſtruction almoſt entirely to their parents and friends, who, it is more than probable, are not qualified to inſtruct them properly, there is no ſaying to what degree of perfection they might be brought to ſpeak if they were to live in the ſame houſe with their maſter, as the pupils of a Scotchman who teaches the deaf and dumb at Edinburgh do, as I have been informed [xxxi. 342. xxxii 662]. The Frenchman's method has, however, in other reſpects much the advantage: for he makes ſigns repreſent things; whereas the Scotchman makes ſigns repreſent words; and of courſe his pupils may ſpeak like parrots, without knowing what they ſay, whereas the other comes at once to the point, and never gives a word without the full explanation of it *. The government has, out of their great humanity, lately ordered proper perſons to viſit the ſchool, and examine into the Abbé's method of inſtructing; which they accordingly did; and they have, it is ſaid, made ſo favourable a report of it, that it is thought that a public permanent ſchool will be eſtabliſhed at the expence of government under the immediate inſpection of the firſt virtuous promoter of it. Should ſuch an inſtitution take place, I am ſure you will think, with me, that it will redound more to the honour of Lewis XVI. than building a palace could do. If the Abbé's method be preferable to what is called the old method, which it is generally ſuppoſed here to be, I ſhould hope that ſome one, from a principle of humanity, or intereſt, or both, would be induced to come over from London to receive his inſtructions; which I am told, he ſays, cannot be communicated by writing; though he has attempted it, in a ſmall treatiſe, which I have, and will ſend you by the firſt opportunity. As yet no foreigners have attended his lectures with a view of learning his method, except an Iriſh phyſician, who is at preſent here. The number of his pupils at preſent are above forty, to whom he gives two leſſons every week; which, by the by, are too few to expect any rapid progreſs from: but his other avocations probably prevent his giving up more of his time to his children, as he calls them: and though ſlow the progreſs is, it would aſtoniſh one to ſee what exquiſite pleaſure every little additional knowledge they acquire gives them; indeed they

* [*Quer.* Might not this be rendered introductory to the formation of an univerſal language, ſimilar to notes in muſic, lines in geometry, and figures in arithmetic?]

te

tell you themſelves, that from the moſt wretched or miſerable of human beings, they are now made the happieſt by their generous benefactor."

British West Indies.

The general aſſembly of Jamaica met at St Jago de la Vega on the 22d of October.—From the ſpeech of Sir Baſil Keith, the Governor, on that occaſion, two paſſages are ſelected, viz.

"Connected with you as I am, no part of my duty can be more agreeable to me than the preſent, which is to acquaint you, that your addreſſes of the laſt ſeſſion were very graciouſly received by the King; and I am now to expreſs to you, his Majeſty's very great ſatisfaction in the zeal and harmony with which the public buſineſs has been carried on, and more eſpecially in the attention which the aſſembly has ſhewn to the accommodation of his troops ſerving in Jamaica, by the grant of 3000l. towards the erecting an hoſpital and barracks.

The late conſpiracy among the ſlaves in the pariſh of Hanover [xxxviii. 531.], which was moſt providentially diſcovered when on the point of being carried into execution, was of a very alarming nature; and it is with the greateſt ſatisfaction I can now inform you, that from the meaſures taken from the firſt intelligence thereof, the Admiral's ready aſſiſtance, and the martial and active ſpirit generally ſhewn by all ranks in the horſe and foot militia, this iſland is, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, happily ſecured from danger, with reſpect to that conſpiracy; and, I truſt, the means uſed to fruſtrate it will, in their conſequences, further contribute towards our internal ſecurity, till we are reinforced with thoſe troops which I have reaſon to think may be ſoon expected for our protection."

Dutiful and loyal addreſſes were addreſſed to his Excellency by the Council and Aſſembly, on his ſpeech.

We have been favoured with a particular account of the diſcovery of the Negro plot, viz. "The overſeer on Richmond plantation uſed to ridicule thoſe who rode with piſtols, though cuſtomary in that country. One day, however, he was obſerved by a company with whom he dined, to have piſtols; and being aſked the reaſon, he ſaid, the Negroes were uncommonly inſolent, and he reſolved to cruſh any inſurrection, by blowing ſome of their brains out. One of the company jocoſely ſaid, he could not fire his piſtols. He failed in the attempt; and on a narrow examination into the cauſe, found oil poured into the touch-hole, and aſhes inſtead of powder. Whereupon the whole company examined theirs, and found them all unfit for uſe. The Richmond overſeer had his cleaned, and loaded afreſh; and on his return home, called all his houſe Negroes into a room, and, with dreadful threatenings of immediate death, got one boy to confeſs the whole plot: whereby a ſtop was put to the maſſacre of the *Buckroes*, (a cant term for the Whites), and himſelf in particular, who was marked out as the firſt ſacrifice."

England.

In the gazette of Jan. 25. there are three addreſſes to the King from the city of Briſtol; 1. one from the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty, in common council aſſembled, preſented by Sir James Laroche, one of the repreſentatives for Bodmyn; 2. one from the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty, of the ſociety of Merchant-Venturers, preſented by Richard Combe, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives for Aldborough; 3. one from the Freeholders, Clergy, Burgeſſes, and Inhabitants, at Guildhall aſſembled, preſented by Thomas Tyndall, Eſq; of the Fort.

Theſe addreſſes are ſubſtantially the ſame: the laſt, as it goes the fartheſt, will exhibit the ſenſe of the whole, viz.

"We —— beg leave to approach the throne, to offer to your Majeſty our Addreſs of congratulation upon the late glorious ſucceſs of your arms in America, and the ſignal advantages moſt providentially obtained over the rebels, with ſo ſmall loſs of your Majeſty's forces.

Inclined, from the dictates of humanity, deeply to lament the calamities of civil war, ſo ſeverely, though juſtly, felt by the deluded coloniſts; we at the ſame time find ourſelves called upon by the feelings of a grateful heart, moſt thankfully to acknowledge the many and great bleſſings we, your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of G. Britain, enjoy under your mild and auſpicious government.

Fully ſenſible that a continuation of theſe bleſſings can alone be ſecured to us by a due ſubmiſſion to legal authority, we look forward, with ardent hope, for the re-eſtabliſhment of law and liberty in America; when, by the irreſiſtible force

force of your Majeſty's arms, the diſobedient and rebellious ſhall be effectually ſubdued, and Peace, with its attendant bleſſings, completely reſtored to that diſtracted land.

Anticipating in idea that happy period, when G. Britain and America may again conſtitute one united people, permit us, ſubjects of a moſt gracious Sovereign, to expreſs our hopes, that, at the ſettlement of the preſent unhappy conteſt, ſuch juſt and determined lines of legiſlation will be drawn reſpecting the diſtant parts of this great empire, as may ſerve to eſtabliſh the future peace, order, and government of it, upon the moſt ſolid and permanent foundation; whilſt at the ſame time, as inhabitants of a great commercial city, we truſt, that, through the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, the trade of America will be made ſubject to ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, as ſhall, not leſs in the eye of reaſon than of policy, be judged expedient to render it in its ſeveral branches moſt conducive to the intereſt of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

Subſcribed by 1271 perſons.

The gentlemen who preſented theſe addreſſes were attended by Iſaac Elton, Matthew Brickdale, Henry Lippincot, John Vaughan, and George Daubeny, Eſqs; and were alſo accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Clifford, William Bromley-Cheſter, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives for the county of Glouceſter, the Dean of Briſtol, and ſeveral other gentlemen.

By an advertiſement in the London gazette, of Jan. 18. it appears, that in the night between the 15th and 16th of January, the Savannah La Mar, and the Fame, two ſhips lying in Briſtol quay, were wilfully ſet on fire, whereby not only thoſe veſſels, but likewiſe the other veſſels at the quay, and all that part of the town, were in the moſt imminent danger of being totally deſtroyed; that at the ſame time the ſhip Hibernia, lying at the ſaid quay, was attempted to be ſet on fire; and that, likewiſe at the ſame time, a warehouſe ſituate in Cypher lane, near Corn ſtreet, the property of Meſſ. James Morgan & Sons, was attempted to be burnt, the ſaid warehouſe having been broken open, and a box therein, containing ſeveral combuſtible materials, ſet on fire. For diſcovering the perſons concerned in theſe atrocious offences, a pardon was offered to any of them (except the perſon or perſons who actually ſet fire to the ſhips or warehouſe) who ſhould diſcover his or her accomplice or accomplices, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, might be apprehended, and convicted: and rewards for making ſuch diſcovery were offered by the Mayor and Aldermen of Briſtol, the Society of Merchants-Venturers, Meſſ. Mayer & Maxſe and Davis & Prothoroe, Meſſ. Morgan & Sons, and the proprietors of the ſeveral fire-offices of Briſtol. — This advertiſement was repeated in the gazette of Jan. 21. with an addition, importing, that on Sunday morning, Jan. 19. about ſeven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in a range of warehouſes in Quay-lane, Briſtol, whereby that whole range of warehouſes, with the ſeveral dwelling-houſes adjoining and oppoſite, were immediately in flames. For diſcovering the perpetrators, a pardon (with the like exception as before) and 1000l. reward was offered by the King for ſuch diſcovery, if made in three months. It is ſaid the damage amounts to 15,000l. To prevent further miſchief the citizens patrolled the ſtreets.

An advertiſement was publiſhed in the Gazette, dated, *Navy-office*, *Jan.* 24. importing, that there was great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the incendiary or incendiaries at Portſmouth dock-yard [xxxviii. 673.] and at Briſtol might have been the ſame; deſcribing a perſon who was ſeen in the rope-houſe in Portſmouth dock-yard on the day the fire happened, whoſe conduct was ſuſpicious, and who was called John, and was a painter; and offering a reward of fifty pounds to whoever would apprehend the ſaid John the Painter, or give ſuch notice as he might be produced before the commiſſioner of Portſmouth dock-yard, or before the commiſſioners of the navy in London; or, if the ſaid perſon, knowing himſelf to be innocent, would ſo produce himſelf, he ſhould himſelf be intitled to the ſame reward.

And an advertiſement was publiſhed in the Gazette, dated, *Admiralty-office*, *Jan.* 25. importing, that there was great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the rope-houſe at Portſmouth was wilfully and maliciouſly ſet on fire, Dec. 7. by which the ſaid rope-houſe, ſtores, and materials, were totally conſumed and deſtroyed; and offering a reward of 1000l. unto or among ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhould, within three months, diſcover any of the offend-

ers

ers, ſo as any one or more of them ſhould be apprehended and convicted; beſides a pardon to any of the offenders, except the perſon who actually ſet the premiſſes on fire.

"*Amiralty-office, Dec.* 30. By letters received from Vice-Adm. Young, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Leeward iſlands, dated, Sept. 30. and from vice-Adm. Gayton, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, dated Nov. 4. laſt, it appears, that the cruiſers of the former had taken twelve veſſels belonging to his Majeſty's rebellious colonies ſince the 24th of July, and that the cruiſers of the latter had, ſince the 8th of October, taken eight veſſels belonging to the ſaid colonies, making in the whole fifty-ſix veſſels taken by the cruiſers from Jamaica."

"——*Jan.* 16. Capt. Fitzherbert, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Raiſonable, arrived at Plymouth on the 8th inſtant, with an American brigantine privateer, which he fell in with, and took on the 24th of laſt month, between 20 and 30 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre. She is called the Dalton, mounted with 20 carriage and 20 ſwivel guns, and 120 men; was commanded by Eleazar Johnſon, and belonged to Newberry, in the Maſſachuſet's-bay, from which place ſhe ſailed the 16th of November laſt, but had not taken a prize."

"—— *Jan.* 27. Capt. Griffith, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Nonſuch, has ſent to Plymouth a rebel privateer ſloop of war of ten carriage guns and eighty men, called the Charming Sally, Francis Brown commander, which he took on the 16th inſtant to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre. She belonged to Dartmouth in the Maſſachuſet's-bay, had been out about five weeks, and had taken a ſchooner called the Betſey, Wm Clark maſter, from Gaſpee to Jamaica, and a brig called the Hannah, Henry Bealy maſter, bound from Newfoundland to Liſbon, both laden with fiſh.

And by a letter received from Vice-Adm. Gayton, dated Nov. 16. laſt, it appears, that ſince his letter of the 4th of that month the cruiſers of his ſquadron had taken and ſent into Port-Royal five more North-American veſſels."

"*London, Dec.* 29. If theſe gentlemen who diſtinguiſh themſelves by an uniform oppoſition to every meaſure of government, think, that a clamour raiſed againſt the miniſter, will alienate the approbation with which all his political proceedings have been crowned by the real friends of this country, they flatter themſelves in a vain expectation of what, with all their artful machinations, they will never be able to compaſs. Every ſtep he has taken, during the courſe of his adminiſtration, the more it is ſcrutinized by the prying eye of malevolence and faction, the more it has diſcovered the abilities and genius of a man, who has ſhewn himſelf capable of guiding the reins of government, at a time when no other than a conſummate knowledge and judgement could have prevented his fall from the ſeat of power, and the overthrow of the dignity of this kingdom, by a daſtardly ſubmiſſion to her rebellious ſubjects. In a war that has raiſed the attention of every power in Europe, he has exerciſed the feeling of compaſſion towards a deluded people, who, hurried by the impetuoſity of their treacherous leaders, are riſking that liberty which they pretend to be in ſearch of, and ſhamefully permit themſelves to be the tools of a tyrannical congreſs. They bend under the yoke of this aſſembly, who, covering their deſigns by the maſk of the common intereſt of the people, are endeavouring to ſecure themſelves beyond the reach of danger, without any thought of the ſafety of their infatuated followers, whom they will not heſitate to ſacrifice to the beſt advantage. At the outſet of this unhappy diſpute, the olive-branch might have been embraced: — it was held out with as much condeſcenſion as could be, conſiſtent with the ſupremacy of the Britiſh parliament; and the leaſt advance on the part of America would have ſheathed the ſword, and prevented the ravages of our inſulted troops. — But no: America, foſtered by the ſupport of this country, had reared her lofty head to an idea of independency; — ſhe ungratefully determined to ſhake off her allegiance to that parent who had cheriſhed her in diſtreſs, and to whom ſhe was indebted for that formidable ſituation in which ſhe dared to withſtand the call of duty and obedience: ſhe flattered herſelf with foreign aſſiſtance, and was amuſed with aſſurances that were never meant to anſwer any other purpoſe, than by lulling them into a belief of their ſolicitations being complied with, to ſecure their commercial alliance.— Now they are fatally convinced of the deluſion, — they have now felt the ſcourge of the Britiſh arms, which

have reluctantly been levelled to chaſtiſe the inſolence of rebellion. But even now their obſtinacy and pride bear ſuch an aſcendency over reaſon, that the victorious ſtrides of the Britiſh troops have not been able to reduce that ſpirit which has been the cauſe of the horrors of domeſtic war: — they ſeem bent on ruin, becauſe they cannot obtain the trophies of conqueſt."

"The King has had ſeveral converſations with Mr Jenkinſon, upon the beſt means of encouraging literary merit in this kingdom, principally touching the expence. He has had a plan given in for eſtabliſhing an academy, in imitation of the French academy, but to unite with it the objects embraced in France by the Academy of Sciences, and the academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres. Lord North, who is very deſirous of ſeconding his Majeſty's wiſhes, to render his reign illuſtrious, for patronizing both the uſeful and the agreeable arts, has propoſed, that, inſtead of ſalaries, the old idea ſhould be revived, of giving the academicians a ribbon and rank in the table of precedency, by which means a conſiderable expence would be ſaved. But the King is more inclinable to ſalaries, as neceſſary to many men whoſe ingenuity would intitle them to a place, but whoſe circumſtances would demand a pecuniary reward. It is propoſed to have three claſſes, each of ten members, one claſs with a ſalary of 200l. a-year, one with 300l. a-year, and the third 400l. a-year, with a preſident to each claſs, with 500l. a-year. This ſcheme, it is ſaid, will take place as ſoon as the civil liſt is augmented."

"*London, Jan.* 20. A gentleman now in the rules of the king's-bench has an elm coffin by him, in which he intends to be buried; to it he has a lock and two keys; at the inſide of the coffin there are fixed three ſhelves, on which are the following articles: On the firſt ſhelf, one bottle of champaign and one of claret, with ſilver labels upon them, two china bowls, and ſix glaſſes: on the ſecond ſhelf, two gallons of rum and two of brandy, two china bowls and half-pint tumblers, with a medal of ſilver at the bottom of each: on the third ſhelf, a bottle of gin and a bottle of aniſeed, with two china pint-mugs. The gentleman's name is inſcribed upon all the above articles; and at the bottom of the coffin is money to defray his funeral expences. The liquor is to be drank after his funeral by his acquaintance, a liſt of whom he has named. The above things are all decorated with artificial flowers."

By the laſt will of the Rev. Dr Pyle, late ſenior prebendary of Wincheſter cathedral, he hath given near 10,000l. to his two maiden ſiſters for life, with remainder to his two nieces, if they ſhall continue ſingle; if not, the ſame is bequeathed to truſtees for the benefit of the college of matrons in that city.

On Sunday, Jan. 26. all the ſtreams of the river Lyne, between Purdon's Crook and where it joins the river Eſk (being about a mile and a half) ceaſed running from eight o'clock in the morning till twelve, ſo that ſeveral people paſſed over dry: the pools ſtood like log ſtanding ponds. What makes it more remarkable, it rained almoſt the whole time.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Buckinghamſhire, lately appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [xxxviii. 623.], arrived at Dublin on the 25th of January, and was received with all the uſual formalities. The Earl of Harcourt, the former Lord Lieutenant, embarked on the 27th, on his return to England. His Lordſhip was accompanied to the water-ſide, in great ſtate, by the new Lord Lieutenant, and attended by a great number of nobility, perſons of diſtinction, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and principal citizens of Dublin; and received every demonſtration of reſpect from the people.

The following financical ſtate of Ireland is ſaid to be collected from authentic documents.

At Ladyday 1776, the revenue accorded with the following eſtimate.

Cuſtoms	-	L. 250,000
Exciſe	- -	200,000
Hearthmoney	-	50,000
Quit-rents	- -	51,000
Total of the hereditary revenue		551,000

The revenue of Ireland, including the new duties, did not laſt year amount to a million. The exciſe, however, increaſes ſo prodigiouſly, that the groſs revenue will this year amount to above a million.

"*Tholſel, Dublin, Jan.* 17. 1777. Being Chriſtmas Quarter Aſſembly, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the freedom of this city be preſented to John Lees, Eſq;

Esq; Secretary and Comptroller of the General Post-office, Dublin, for his faithful discharge of the several duties of those important offices, and for his liberal and humane attention to the distressed upon many occasions, as a testimony of the just sense they entertain of his integrity and merit."

SCOTLAND.

In prosecution of the design formed by Provost Stodart and his friends, to render the elections of the incorporations of Edinburgh free, by depriving the town-council of a power they have of shortening their leets [xxxviii. 719.], a meeting of the convenery was held Oct. 21. in which it was unanimously agreed, that the several incorporations should forthwith meet, and chuse delegates, to concur with the convener, and other parties concerned, to take proper measures for removing the grievance complained of.

By some anonymous letters, the merchant-company, who have no representative in the town-council [xxv. 378.], were invited to chuse delegates to concur with the trades in these measures.

A letter from the delegates of the fourteen incorporations of Edinburgh, to James Stodart, Esq; late Lord Provost of the city, appeared in the news-papers soon after its date, viz.

"SIR,

THE incorporations of this city did lately, in a most unanimous manner, express their approbation of your conduct, while you was Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and we, the Delegates from these Incorporations, appointed to consider of certain defects in the set of this city respecting elections, and to follow out proper measures for remedying the same, beg leave to express our earnest desire, that you will continue your spirited endeavours in promoting the interest of the community, and in supporting that freedom and independence in matters of election which ought to prevail in this city, and in checking that corruption and venality in their infancy, which ought to be banished from it: and while you continue to act upon those liberal principles, which have been hitherto manifested in your conduct, you may lay your account with receiving every support and assistance in our power.

It is our earnest desire, that a friendly understanding be always maintained betwixt the Merchants and Trades of this city; and that they shall join hand in hand in supporting the honour and interest of the community, and in remedying all grievances of which they in their respective capacities may have reason to complain.

The Delegates from the Incorporations have expressed, in the inclosed minute, some grievances which they are to insist upon having redressed, respecting their representation in the Town-Council, and the mode of their elections; and, from the good sense and justice of the Merchants of this city, they hope for their hearty concurrence in obtaining redress of these grievances, and thereby restoring that freedom and independence which ought to prevail in all matters of election; and as you are well acquainted with those abuses of power exercised by the Town-Council in the late elections of this city, and which the Incorporations hope to prevent from happening in time coming, we earnestly intreat of you, to exert your best endeavours, in explaining to the other Merchants of Edinburgh, the several alterations specified in the inclosed minute, and that you will take a proper opportunity to report to us, not only their opinion with respect to those alterations, but also, if they have any alterations to propose with respect to the representation of the Merchants in the Town-Council of Edinburgh.

I subscribe this letter as Preses of the meeting of Delegates, in their presence, and by their appointment; and I am, SIR, Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN LINDSAY, Preses.

Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, Nov. 14. 1776.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 28. the remains of the Rt Hon. Alexander Kincaid, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, were conveyed, in a private manner, from his house, to the Tron church, for the more convenient arrangement of the company at the funeral. The company were invited to meet at the Tron church, at one o'clock, to accompany the funeral thence to the New-Grayfriars church-yard. A little after twelve the several societies who were to compose the procession, assembled in different places, and having been properly marshailed, walked down to the Tron church. About a quarter after one o'clock the procession began.

The ORDER of the PROCESSION.

Six Batton-men to clear the way, two and two.

Four Mutes, two and two.

Six Uſhers, in deep mourning, bare-headed, two and two.

CITIZENS, four and four.

GENTRY, four and four.

NOBILITY, four and four.

The CONSTABLES, three and three, their ſhort battons in their right hands.

The MODERATOR-CONSTABLE in their rear.

The ENSIGNS, LIEUTENANTS, and CAPTAINS of the Train Bands, three and three, with mourning ſwords and cockades. The COMMANDANTS in the rear of their reſpective corps.

The SOCIETY of BARBERS, four and four. The PRESES in their rear.

The Fourteen INCORPORATIONS, according to their precedency, four and four. The DEACONS behind their reſpective Corporations. The officers before.

The DEACON-CONVENER.

The COMPANY of MERCHANTS, four and four. The Twelve ASSISTANTS, two and two, in their rear. The MASTER behind them.

The PROFESSORS of the UNIVERSITY, in their gowns, two and two, preceded by the Univerſity-Mace. The PRINCIPAL in their rear.

The eſtabliſhed CLERGY of the City, in their gowns and bands, two and two. The SENIOR CLERGYMAN in their rear.

TWO MACES.

The Macer of the Lyon Court, in deep mourning, bare-headed.

PURSUIVANTS, two and two.

Ormond — Dingwall. —— Bute — Carrick.

The TRADES COUNSELLORS, and the MERCHANT COUNSELLORS, in their gowns.

The Old MAGISTRATES, and the Preſent MAGISTRATES, in their robes.

The CITY SWORD of STATE, covered with crape, the point towards the ground: On the right the CITY MACE; on the left another Mace; each Mace carried, nearly level, in the right hands of the Macers.

HERALDS, two and two.

Marchmont — Iſlay. —— Roſs — Albany.

A PERSON in deep mourning, bare-headed, bearing the Rod of Office levelled before him.

The LORD PROVOST'S ROBE, covered with crape, carried by the City's Wardrobe-keeper; on each ſide of which, and of the Sword and Maces, four Batton-men.

The City-Officers, their halberts reverſed.

SUPPORTERS.

Earl of Home.

Thomas Hay, Eſq;

Walter Campbell of Skipneſs, Eſq;

Robert Kerr, Eſq;

Marquis of Lothian.

THE BODY.

Above the PALL His LORDSHIP'S CHAIN and MEDAL covered with CRAPE.

SUPPORTERS.

Duke of Buccleugh.

Lord Hailes.

George Fergusſon, Eſq;

Mr John Bell, Bookſeller.

Rev. Dr Robert Bell.

The City-Officers, their halberts reverſed.

{Supporter to the Chief Mourner.} CHIEF MOURNER. {Supporter to the Chief Mourner.}

Nathan Spens, M. D.—ALEXANDER KINCAID, Eſq;—James Stodart, Eſq;

RELATIONS and FRIENDS of the DECEASED.

His LORDSHIP'S Servants.

The CITY-GUARD, in Funeral Order. The Officers Scarfs and Sponto covered with crape; the Drums, with black cloth, beating the Dead March.

Inſcription upon the COFFIN.

The Right Honourable
ALEXANDER KINCAID, Eſq;
LORD PROVOST of the City of Edinburgh, his Majeſty's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, Repreſentative of the Family of BANTASKINE, died Jan. xxi. MDCCLXXVII.
Aged 66 years.

The proceſſion was eſcorted by four companies of the military, in two lines, with covered drums and ſolemn muſic. When the company arrived at the gate of the New-Grayfriars church-yard, they formed into two lines, through which the magiſtrates, the body, and the friends of the deceaſed paſſed.—As ſoon as the body was depoſited in the grave, the Senior Herald approached to the foot of it, and having received the rod of office from the perſon who bore it, pronounced the following words: "Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to remove from this life to a better, our worthy Chief Magiſtrate, the Right Honourable ALEXANDER KINCAID, Lord Provoſt of this city, Repreſentative of the family of Bantaſkine." He then broke the rod, and dropped it upon the coffin; and, while the grave-diggers were throwing in the earth, the city-guard fired three vollies over the grave.—The great bells of the city tolled during the ſolemnity.—The day was remarkably ſerene; and, notwithſtanding the immenſe multitude aſſembled on the occaſion, every thing was conducted with the greateſt decorum. [iv. 391.]

To ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by Mr Kincaid's death, two candidates appeared; John Dalrymple, Eſq; who was Lord Provoſt in 1770 and 1771, and James Stirling, Eſq; one of the preſent Bailies. The town-council met on the 31ſt of January, in order to make out a leet of three. Two leets were propoſed: 1. Gilbert Laurie, John Dalrymple, and John Walker, Eſqs; 2. Patrick Lindſay, John Learmonth, and James Stirling, Eſqs. The firſt was adopted, 26 to 3. Mr Stirling did not vote.—— P. S. Next day Mr Dalrymple was choſen; 29 voting for him, and the remaining 9 [xxv. 379.] declining to vote.

The ſociety for relief of honeſt and induſtrious poor in and about Edinburgh [xxxvii. 693.] continue to ſolicit contributions and to iſſue ſupplies for the purpoſes for which this charitable ſociety was inſtituted in January 1773. Benefactions continue to be received by Sir William Forbes Hunter and Co. and Meſſ. Mansfield Ramſay and Co. bankers, Mr R. Scott-Moncrieff merchant, Alexander Belches, Eſq; Advocate, and Mr Charles Wallace, hoſier, treaſurer to the ſociety.

In the beginning of December, the Hon. Capt. Charles Napier, who was appointed to ſuperintend and regulate the impreſs-ſervice on the north and eaſt coaſts of Scotland, gave notice by advertiſement, that he would give protections to all fiſhermen, on their ſupplying the navy with one man for every four protected; and that he would grant protections on the ſame terms to all boat-builders, carpenters, caulkers, ſailmakers, and men plying in paſſage-boats at the different ferries: adding, that the men ſo procured would be intitled to his Majeſty's bounty of 5 l. for an able and 50 s. for an ordinary ſeamen, beſides the city of Edinburgh's bounty, if they belonged to its liberties.

On the demand for ſeamen for ſupplying the navy [xxxviii. 559.], the magiſtrates of Edinburgh publiſhed an advertiſement, dated, Nov. 4. offering two guineas bounty to every able ſeamen, and one guinea to every ordinary ſeaman, reſiding within the city or liberties, who ſhould, on or before the 31ſt of December, appear in the council-chamber, and voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in the navy. Glaſgow, and other cities and boroughs, likewiſe offered ſuch bounties.

The ſhipmaſters employed in the trade betwixt Leith and London, on account of the advance of ſeamens wages, advanced their freight to two ſhillings and ſixpence per barrel-bulk, on all goods ſhipped at London or Leith after the 31ſt of December 1776.

On the ſame account, the maſters and owners of veſſels in the London and Newcaſtle trade from Aberdeen, had raiſed the freight between Aberdeen and London, and Aberdeen and Newcaſtle, to the like ſum of 2 s. 6 d. per barrel-bulk, on all goods without exception, from and after the 9th of December.

The ſhip Speirs, which had been taken by an American privateer, and was afterwards recovered by the mate and crew, and brought into Greenock ſome months ago, having been inſured at London, the underwriters generouſly made the mate and crew a preſent of 200 l. Sterling.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. 1777. At London, Hugh Elliot, Eſq; ſon of Sir Gilbert Elliot, late his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Bavaria and the diet at Ratiſbon, to Miſs Cornwall, eldeſt daughter of Sir George Cornwall.

7. Thomas Pennant, Eſq; author of ſeveral tours through Scotland, to Miſs Moſtyn, ſiſter of Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bt.

13. At Edinburgh, Donald Campbell of Sonachan, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Maclauchlan, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Maclauchlan of that Ilk, Eſq;

15. At London, the Earl of Radnor, to Miſs Anne Duncombe, daughter to the late Anthony Lord Feverſham.

17. At London, Andrew Robinſon Stoney, Eſq; of Coldpighill in the county of Durham, to the Counteſs-dowager of Strathmore. [xxxviii. 163]

18. At the church of Abernethy, in the ſynod of Moray, Benjamin Grant, aged 80 years, to his fourth wife, a widow of 74. The youngeſt perſon at the wedding, except the parſon, was 65.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22. At Liſbon, the Princeſs of Braſil, of a princeſs. The Infanta was baptized immediately, but died the ſame day.

Jan. 1777. At Drum, Aberdeenſhire, the lady of Mr Irvine of Drum, of a ſon and heir.

Jan. 27. At Cheſter, Mrs Jones, of three boys, within the laſt twelve months this woman had four boys, who are all now living.

DEATHS.

May 26. 1776. At Madraſs, in the Eaſt Indies, William Dalrymple Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, Bt.

In the Grenades, John Grant, Eſq; one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland. He was poſſeſſed of very conſiderable ſugar eſtates in the new iſlands, to viſit which he went out lately to Grenada, where he was ſoon after ſeized with a fever, which was the cauſe of his death. The Baron, dying without iſſue, has left all his eſtates to his only ſurviving brother, Andrew Grant, Eſq

Nov. At Upſal in Sweden, the celebrated Linnæus, profeſſor of botany in that univerſity.

Jan. 1777. In the ſouth of France, (whither he went for the recovery of his health), Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, Bt, P.C. treaſurer of the navy, keeper of the ſignet in Scotland, a commiſſioner of the annexed eſtates in that kingdom, and member for the ſhire of Roxburgh. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; of Lincoln's-inn, counſellor at law.

At Parkhouſe in Kent, James Calder, Eſq; ſecond ſon of the late Sir James Calder, Bt.

At Dublin, the Viſcount de Rupe and Fermay.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cochran, widow of John Cochran, Eſq; of Waterſide.

4. At Dunſtaple, in her way to London, the Counteſs of Suffolk.

6. At Utrecht, Dr Robert Brown, agent from the King of G. Britain, and miniſter of the Engliſh church of that city.

9. At Glaſgow, John Glasford, Eſq; younger of Dougaldſton, in the 15th year of his age.

10. At London, Mr Spranger Barry, a celebrated tragedian.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr John Innes, lecturer upon anatomy, author of a diſſertation on the muſcles, anatomical tables, &c. and diſſector to Dr Monro.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr William Scott, ſenior, writer, and one of the depute-clerks of the bills.

12. At Alnwick, of the ſmall pox, in the 24th or 25th year of his age, Mr William Wilkin, a mathematician of great abilities.

13. At Deptford, aged 103, Mrs Gaywood, a widow lady.

13. At Hampton-court, Mr Oliver Cromwell, aged 92, one of the keepers of Hampton-court-park, and the laſt of the deſcendents of the family of the well-known Oliver Cromwell.

13. At Dundee, Dr James Raitt, one of the Biſhops of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland. He was born Feb. 9. 1689, N. S; was ordained a deacon in October 1712, and a preſbyter in June 1713; and was advanced to the higheſt order in September 1742. From a charge in the country he was called to Dundee in March 1727.

15. At London, the Lady of Sir Robert Hamilton.

16. At Trochrig, William Boyd of Trochrig, Eſq;

17. At St Andrew's, in the thirty-eighth year of her age, and about ten hours after being delivered of her fourth child, Mrs Eliſabeth Brand, (daughter of the late Alexander Brand of Brandsfield), ſpouſe to Mr Vilant, profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

17. At Pilmure, Haddingtonſhire, William Edwards of Pilmure, Eſq;

19. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Lumiſden, advocate there.

20. In Old Aberdeen, Miſs Betty Innes daughter of the late John Innes of Tillyfour.

20. James Ferguſon of Kinmundy, Eſq.

20. At Bamff, Miſs Abercrombie Gordon, youngeſt daughter of George Gordon, Eſq; of Gight.

21. At Edinburgh, in the 66th year of his age, Alexander Kincaid, Esq; Lord Provost of that capital, printer and stationer to his Majesty for Scotland. He died suddenly. A single gentleman sitting with him in his room, on business, he gently leaned back his head in his chair, and died instantly without a groan, or the least seeming pain. By his lady, the Hon. Carolina Kerr, who died Aug. 14. 1774, and was daughter of Lord Charles Kerr, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Lothian, his Lordship has left issue, a son, Alexander, who succeeds to his offices.

21. At Invergowrie, in the 89th year of his age, Dr George Murray of Invergowrie. He was son of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, and granduncle of the present Sir William.

21. John Ross, LL. D. professor of languages in the King's College, Old Aberdeen. His death was occasioned by swallowing a spider in a glass of wine. Upon dissecting his stomach, it was found to be ulcered, and extended beyond an ordinary size.

24. At Glasgow, Mr Archibald Hamilton merchant in that city.

24. At London, Mr Edward Longmore, (known by the name of *the Hertfordshire giant*), who was perfectly well the preceding day. He got a livelihood by making a shew of himself, being seven feet four inches high, and measuring six feet round.

25. At London, in the 100dth year of her age, Mrs Pearson.

25. At his seat of Biel, East Lothian, James Hamilton Lord Belhaven. His Lordship died a bachelor.

26. At Quarry holes, near Edinburgh, Miss Mary Fletcher, daughter of the late Lord Milton.

27. At Clackmannan, Mr Robert Buchanan, minister of that parish.

28. At Leith, Mrs Helen Skirving, spouse of Mr James Pillans merchant at that port.

28. At Glasgow, Mr John Young merchant in that city.

28. At Edinburgh, in the 74th year of his age, John Campbell, Esq; first cashier of the royal bank of Scotland.

29. At Galston, very suddenly, Dr Robert Wait, minister of that parish, author of the gospel history. [xxvi. 606.]

30. At Cramond, Robert Inglis, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Inglis, Bt.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Jan. 11. 1777 to grant to John Weir, Esq; commissary-general of stores of war and provisions for his Majesty's forces in the island of Dominica, and to his issue, his royal licence to take and use the surname of *Vere*, in addition to that of *Weir*, and to bear the arms of *Vere of Stonebyres*, in the county of Lanerk, in North Britain.

14. to constitute William Lord Archbishop of York to be his Majesty's High Almoner.

18. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of G Britain to Charles Douglas, Esq; captain in the royal navy, and to his issue-male.

21. to recommend to the dean and chapter of Chester, Beilby Porteous, D. D. to be elected Bishop of Chester, that see being void by the translation of Dr William Markham to that of York.

28. to order letters-patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the following dignities of the said kingdom, unto the persons after mentioned, to them and their heirs-male, viz.

The dignity of an Earl unto Francis Lord Viscount Orwell, by the title of *Earl of Shipbrooke* of Newry in the county of Down;

The dignities of a Viscount and Earl unto John Lord Viscount Aldborough, by the titles of *Viscount Amiens* and *Earl of Aldborough* of the Palatinate of Upper Ormond;

The dignity of an Earl unto William Henry Lord Viscount Clermont, by the title of *Earl Clermont* of Clermont in the county of Louth; — and,

The dignity of a Baronet unto Hercules Langrishe, of Knoktopher, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq

31. William Lord Archbishop of York was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his place at the board.

War-office, Jan. 21. 1777.

[*For Subalterns, see our cover.*]

Royal reg of horse-guards: Capt.-Lieut. Alexander Forbes is appointed to be Captain, vice John William Birch; and Lieut. Robert Shore Milnes to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Forbes.

4th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Edward Barron to be Captain, vice William Glanville Evelyn; and Lieut. Pierce Hely, from the 10th reg. of foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Barron.

10th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Anthony Botet to be Captain, vice Alexander M'Intosh; and Lieut. Robert Blackmore to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Anthony Botet.

15th reg. of foot: Lieut. Harry Ditmas to be Captain, vice Henry Murray.

17th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Macpherson to be Captain, vice Sir Alexander Murray; and First Lieut. Thomas Welch, from the 23d reg. to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Macpherson.

22d reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Andrew Grant to be Captain, vice George Barclay; and

and Lieut. Robert Lindſey to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Andrew Grant.

23d reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Frederick Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Grey Grove; Firſt Lieut. Thomas Gibbons to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Frederick Mackenzie; and Lieut. Thomas Willis, from the 45th reg. to be Captain, vice Joſeph Fergusſon.

28th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Sheppard to be Captain, vice Charles Dering; and Lieut. William Taylor to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Sheppard.

War-office, Jan. 28.

35th reg of foot; Maj. James Cockburne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Carr; and Capt. George Barclay, from 22d reg. to be Major, vice James Cockburne.

40th reg of foot: Maj. Thomas Muſgrave, from the 64th reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Grant.

43d reg. of foot: Maj. James Marſh, from the 46th reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Clerk.

44th reg. of foot: Lieut. Benjamin Fiſh, from the 4th foot, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Alexander Graydon; Capt.-Lieut. Benjamin Fith to be Captain, vice Andrew Browne; Lieut. George Benſon to be Captain, vice Thomas Robinſon; Lieut Colin Campbell, from the 55th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Fiſh; and Lieut. William Loftus, from the 17th reg. of light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Patrick Campbell.

46th reg. of foot: Capt. Joſeph Fergusſon, from the 23d foot, to be Major, vice James Marſh.

49th reg. of foot: Lieut. Lionel Smyth to be Captain Lieutenant, vice William Gore.

52d reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Williamſon to be Captain, vice Andrew Neilſon; and Lieut. John Powell, from the 49th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Williamſon.

64th reg. of foot: Capt. Robert M'Leroth to be Major, vice Thomas Muſgrave; Capt.-Lieut John Lewis to be Captain, vice Robert M'Leroth; and Lieut Warren Simondſon, from the 33d foot, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Lewis.

71ſt reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Sir James Baird, Bt, to be Captain, vice Charles Cameron; and Lieut. John Graham to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sir James Baird, Bt.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Two dated Oct. 19. 1776.

18th reg. of dragoons: Capt. Sir Charles Turner, Bart, to be Major, vice Francis Hooke, who retires; and Lieut. the Hon. William Cuffe to be Captain, vice Burton.

From other papers, &c.

Robert Macqueen, Eſq; [xxxviii. 623.], after going through the uſual trials, took his ſeat, Dec. 13. by the title of *Lord Braxfield.*

Mr John Kemp, tranſlated from Trinity-Gaſk to Edinburgh, was admitted Miniſter of the New-Grayfriars church, Dec. 19.

Bills for the year 1776.

PARIS. Born 9716 boys, 9203 girls, in all 18,919 children. — Died 10,883 males, 8884 females, in all 19,767 perſons. — Brought into the Foundling-hoſpital 3226 boys, 3193 girls, in all 6419 children. — The number of deaths exceeded that of the preceding year 1354, the chriſtenings were 731 leſs, and the marriages 416 more.

HAGUE. Deaths 1116 perſons.

NEWCASTLE. Ships cleared at the cuſtomhouſe, 4343 coaſtwiſe, 430 for foreign parts, in all 4773 ſhips: 270 fewer than the preceding year.

LONDON. Coals imported from Newcaſtle and Sunderland 697,608 chaldrons; which exceeds the importation of 1775, 37,237 chaldrons, and that of 1774, 77,237 chaldrons.

BIRMINGHAM. For the carriage of paſſengers, in ſtage-coaches and diligences, to and from London, Briſtol, Sheffield, and Coventry, 19,141 l.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Feb. 21. 1777

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19s. 0d.	18s. 3d	17s. 9d
Bear,	12s. 0d.	11s. 3d.	10s. 6d
Oats,	9s. 9d.	8s. 3d.	7s. 6d
Peaſe,	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.	8s. 3d

Edinburgh, Feb. 18. 1777. Oat-meal, 9d. 2q. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe meal, 6d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for January 1777

Within the city	Males 39	83	115. Incr. 8	
	Fem. 44			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 16	32		
	Fem. 16			

AGE.			Nº	DISEASES.	Nº
Under		2	44	Aged	16
Between	2	& 5	14	Aſthma	2
	5	& 10	6	Bowelhive	4
	10	& 20	4	Burnt	1
	20	& 30	6	Chincough	6
	30	& 40	5	Conſumption	28
	40	& 50	6	Fever	13
	50	& 60	6	Flux	1
	60	& 70	11	Leproſy	1
	70	& 80	8	Meaſles	4
	80	& 90	5	Small pox	26
	90	& 100	0	Stillborn	7
				Suddenly	2
				Teething	6